



*This report is produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners, covering the period of 24 to 26 April. The next report will be issued on or around 28 April.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Over 10,000 people have been evacuated from Misrata, but more people waiting to be evacuated.
- Assessments in Misrata indicate that stocks of basic supplies are available in the town, but the security situation prevents access to stocks.
- Violence in the Nafusa Mountain region continues. Tens of thousands of Libyans from that region have fled the violence into Tunisia in the past weeks.
- The US\$ 310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 42 per cent with \$129 million committed and \$1.4 million in pledges.

## II. Situation Overview

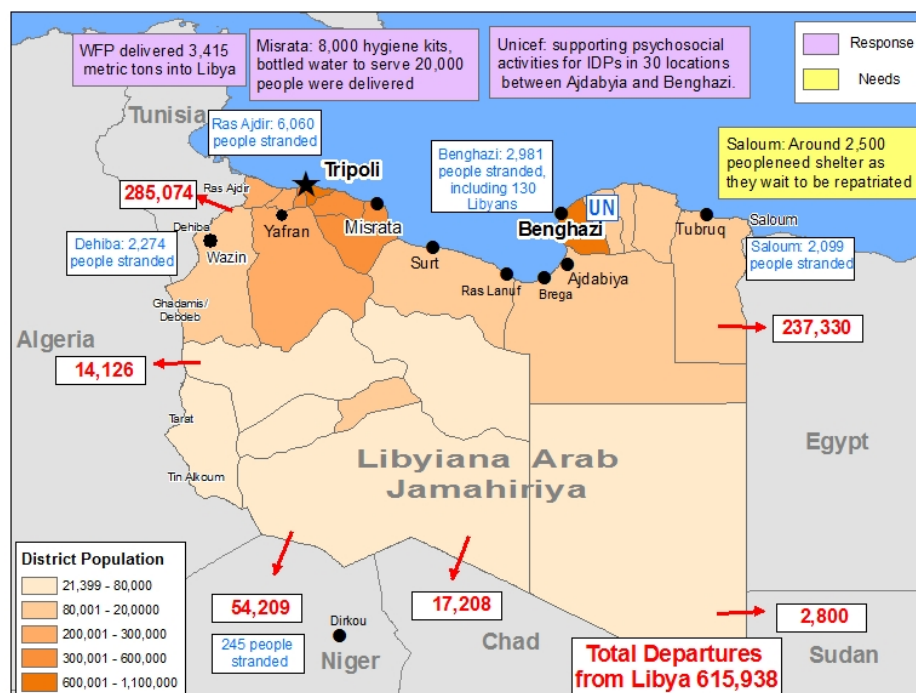
Fighting has intensified in Misrata despite Government forces stating on 24 April that they would withdraw momentarily to allow tribal leaders and opposition forces to negotiate. On 25 April there was heavy shelling in the port area (Qasr Ahmed) while the WFP ship was still unloading supplies.

From 22 – 24 April media reports indicate that 60 people were killed in the fighting. Media reports indicate that three residential districts were hit by over a dozen rockets. Two schools were destroyed and six people were reportedly killed. The violence limits access to food and other supplies, due to the risk involved in moving around the city. Following several weeks of steady arrivals of humanitarian aid, assessments indicate that sufficient levels of supplies are available in Misrata. NATO air patrols have continued to focus on the areas around Misrata, Brega and Ajdabiya, and Yafran. Targets were hit in Tripoli on 25 April by NATO forces.

In the Nafusa Mountain region, fighting continues. At least eleven people have been killed from 24 – 26 April. On Sunday,

Government troops fired GRAD missiles into houses, injuring nine and killing four in Zintan. NATO fired on targets in the area for the first time on 25 April. The area traditionally has had a low level of support for Qadhafi and was one of the first to demonstrate against his regime in March. Precise numbers of Libyan refugees from the Nafusa Mountains in southern Tunisia are unconfirmed, though estimates suggest that at least 30,000 people have crossed at and around Dheibat, Tunisia.

As of 26 April, 13,414 people remained at transit points and camps in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. The number requiring evacuation in Misrata is unconfirmed, although over 10,000 people — mostly third-country nationals (TCNs) — have been evacuated to date. On 24 April IOM reported that 11,800 third-country nationals have received assistance to date.



### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



#### EMERGENCY SHELTER/MIGRATION/POPULATION MOVEMENTS

##### Libya:

Over 10,000 people have been evacuated from Misrata to date. The majority of those evacuated were TCNs, including women, children, and Libyan medical cases. IOM evacuated 4,577 people and the Qatari Red Crescent 4,000 people. Through ongoing assessments, humanitarian partners are better able to understand the needs in Misrata. Local authorities report that stocks of food are sufficient, but access to stocks are limited due to fighting.

At the Benghazi transit point 2,981 people remain, of which 130 are Libyans. The Libyan and Turkish Red Crescent and the International Committee of the Red Cross are managing the transit point and other humanitarian actors are providing assistance. The Turkish Red Crescent has established a bakery in Benghazi that has so far produced and distributed 100,000 loaves of bread to IDPs. As of April 24, 7.369 metric tons of relief items have been delivered to Libya by the Turkish Red Crescent.

As many as three quarters of the population are affected by the fighting in the Nafusa Mountains. Many have fled to Tunisia or to around Tripoli. Others seek refuge in the surrounding countryside. One local leader reported that 6,000 people from a total village population of 7,000 have left. Access to basic services in these areas is limited.

##### Tunisia:

Thousands of Libyans from the Nafusa Mountain region remain in Tunisia, primarily in Dehibat and Remada and Tatouine. In the camp and transit point in Dehibat and Remada there are 2,274 people as of 25 April. Local authorities and humanitarian agencies estimate 4,000 Libyan families (20,000 people) are staying in Tatouine. The Tunisian Red Crescent is coordinating assistance, including food, accommodation and non-food items to the refugee families. Tunisian health structures provide medical care. Observation of traffic on the road to the border shows that many of Tunisian registered vehicles are carrying goods from Libya, such as carpets and electrical goods, for commercial purposes. Wider information on the populace returning to Libya through Ras Adjir remains unclear. About 79 per cent of the Libyans entering Tunisia subsequently leave by the same border daily. Libyan refugees from Wazin fear that they may be perceived as Qadhafi sympathizers as they come from town known to support the regime. They are afraid to go to the camps and many have taken refuge in the countryside.

##### Egypt:

In Saloum on 26 April there were 2,918 people at the transit camp including 603 people of concern, mainly from Darfur. Shelter for TCNs in transit is insufficient. 906 Bangladeshi are living in cramped, makeshift shelters made with the distributed UNHCR blankets and plastic sheeting. Others stay in a dirty customs-control building. Due to local fire and safety regulations, construction of the three rub halls has been put on hold.

The Nigerian Embassy in Cairo together with IOM is considering options to charter flights to evacuate Nigerian nationals from Benghazi to directly Niger. This method would cost less and put less pressure on Saloum port. Over 2,099 people crossed the Saloum border on 26 April, of which around 84 per cent were Libyans.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

The inflow of refugees is burden on local resources and health structures around Dheibat, Tunisia. Reports indicate low levels of some basic supplies in the area. A durable temporary shelter solution in Saloum is needed.



#### FOOD SECURITY

WFP has delivered over 3,415 metric tons of food into Libya. More than 670 metric tons of food has been distributed in the east, for some 200,000 beneficiaries dispersed across 13 locations (Benghazi, Ajdabiya, Awjla, Jakharra, Sultan, Al Bayda, Jalu, Sulug, Tubruq, Dernah, and Al Marj, Al Kufra and Rebianah).

WFP has so far mobilized more than 20,000 metric tons of food for distribution in the three countries covered under its regional emergency response operation. Of this total, 13,500 metric tons is for distribution in Libya, with the remainder for planned assistance in Tunisia and Egypt. These quantities exclude funding for the provision of cooked meals to TCNs stranded at border crossings in Tunisia and Egypt: where 958,476 meals

have so far been distributed in support of some 109,093 beneficiaries since March. In Egypt, WFP is also preparing to initiate food-for-training activities in support of poor migrant workers returning from Libya in May.



## HEALTH

Fighting in the Nafusa Mountains continues to overstretch the medical sector. Access to these areas is expected to improve following opposition forces taking control of the Wazin border crossing. The capacity of the existing health centre in Dheibat has been reinforced. Médecins Sans Frontières provide some triage and stabilization services and psychosocial support. The Tunisian Ministry of Public Health have provided two SAMU units and the Tunisian military have a field hospital with space for 12 patients and can provide triage, stabilization and surgical services. Additional materials to supplement the military field hospital have been supplied by Qatar. In Saloum humanitarian partners report that there is a higher prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (acute stress disorder) in new arrivals from Misrata.

### Gaps & Constraints

Nalut Hospital urgently needs anesthesiologists, general practitioners, technicians and many nurses in addition to medicines and equipment. In Zintan, needs are more acute, due to the larger population and close location to the battle frontline. Lists of needs have been provided to Health cluster partners.



## PROTECTION

The Libyan Interim Transitional Council held a meeting on the use of landmines, concluding that forces must not lay or use landmines. Tens of thousands of the mines have been found stockpiled in depots in Benghazi. The Council agrees to cooperate in mine clearance, risk education and victim assistance. UNICEF in collaboration with Save Children is conducting an in-depth child protection assessment in eastern areas of Libya. The first draft of the assessment is expected by 10 May. Evidence of the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war is emerging. IDPs in Benghazi, originally from Misrata, Ajdabiya and Ras Lanuf have spoken to Save the Children about having been beaten and sexually assaulted. Media reports indicate numerous stories regarding sexual violence. Some Government forces have indicated that an unconfirmed number of them wish to surrender, but are afraid of being killed by opposition forces.

Recreational kits have been provided by UNICEF to the Libyan Scouts who are supporting psychosocial activities for IDPs in 30 locations between Ajdabiya and Benghazi. The Scout movement has around 3,000 members. UNICEF and partners are also supporting psychosocial activities at border points and camps in Tunisia and Egypt.

### Gaps & Constraints

Access in the west continues to be a challenge for implementing psychosocial activities.



## WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

The WASH cluster continues to build its presence inside Libya in conflict-affected areas. Needs assessments are ongoing, though more are needed in the western areas of Libya, where systems are at risk of total collapse if damaged in the fighting. UNICEF has delivered hygiene kits for 4,000 people in Misrata, as well as 200 basic family water kits. WASH provisions for around 20,000 people have arrived by shipment and are ready for distribution in Misrata, including 8,000 hygiene kits, bottled water, family water kits, soap and hygiene supplies and water purification tablets. Responding to WASH needs in new camps with refugees from Misrata is a priority for the cluster. In Benghazi, almost 2,000 people have received hygiene kits with support of IMC and stocks are ready for distribution for another 3,000 people between Derna and Brega. UNICEF is preparing more stocks to continue distribution of another 7,500 hygiene kits over the next few weeks. UNICEF is finalizing its 120 day response plan and has established partnerships with IMC and ACTED for the distribution of emergency WASH supplies in Benghazi, and with local authorities in Misrata.

UNICEF continues to provide WASH coordination leadership to the sector in Tunisia. The WASH sector has planned coverage for water supply, sanitation, hygiene and vector control at the UNHCR-run Remada camp.

Sustainable access to safe drinking water at the Saloum, Egypt border crossing remains a priority. The major water storage tanks, water trucks and water tanks are being cleaned. The Egyptian Ministry of Health completed comprehensive water quality testing on 25 April.

## Gaps & Constraints

Scarcity of hygiene items, especially sanitary towels and diapers, continues to be a concern in eastern Libya. High prices in some local markets limit access for vulnerable people. Sea water desalination and pumping systems in the main cities along the eastern coast continue to operate on last stocks of supplies of chemicals and fuel, resulting in rationing of supplies in some areas. Poor water quality surveillance capacity and lack of equipment raise concerns of water safety. Fear among the population over water pollution has been repeatedly reported. With conflict ongoing in western Libya, the overall piped water and sanitation systems are vulnerable to collapse if being hit, making contingency planning a priority. Further assessments are needed in conflict-affected areas.



## LOGISTICS

WFP is setting up the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for use by humanitarian agencies and donors into and within Libya. Regular/scheduled flights will be provided between Cairo, Malta, Djerba, Tripoli, Benghazi, Kufra and other areas of humanitarian activities based on the needs of the users and the prevailing security situation. WFP continues to offer transport services from Alexandria/Cairo to Benghazi/Tubruq on a cost recovery basis as well as storage services in Benghazi free of charge to the humanitarian community. The common warehouse operated by WFP in Benghazi is currently storing relief items from several humanitarian partners.

## Gaps & Constraints

There is an urgent need for commercial liners to resume operations to the ports of Tubruq and Benghazi, to facilitate imports of basic items as well as humanitarian deliveries.

## IV. Coordination

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

A UN humanitarian team has arrived into Tripoli to re-establish an international presence. Humanitarian actors also have operational bases in Benghazi and in Egypt, Tunisia, Chad and Niger.

## V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Services, the US\$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 42 percent with US\$ 129 million committed and \$1.4 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](mailto:fts@un.org).

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