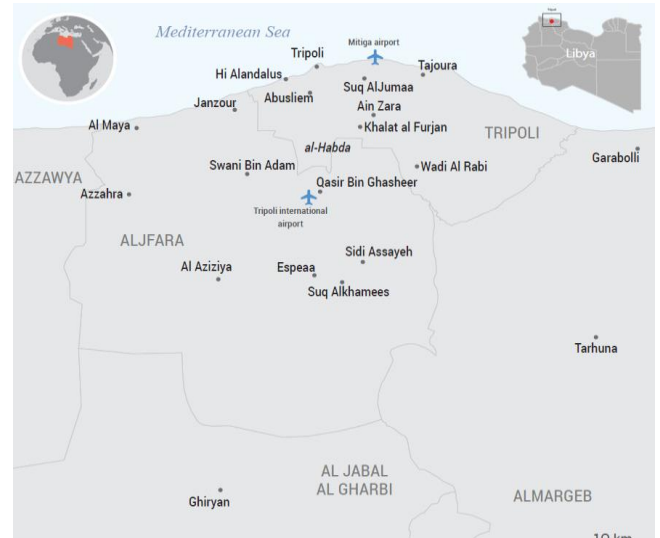


This report is produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Violations of International Humanitarian Law** remain of grave concern as indiscriminate attacks against civilians and medical facilities and personnel continue. Indiscriminate violence, particularly rocket and mortar attacks, have occurred in and around Tripoli, increasingly impacting residential areas. These incidents have resulted in at least 83 civilian casualties, including 18 deaths, verified since the start of the conflict.¹ These include four health workers: two doctors and one ambulance driver killed and one doctor injured.
- Protecting people affected by the conflict** by relocating them to safer areas and **negotiating a humanitarian truce** through humanitarian focal points remain priorities. Aid workers continue to call for safe and unrestricted humanitarian access and for humanitarian corridors to allow civilians trapped in conflict areas to move to safety. It is therefore vital that focal points for humanitarian access negotiations are nominated by all sides.



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

30,200
people internally displaced by ongoing hostilities

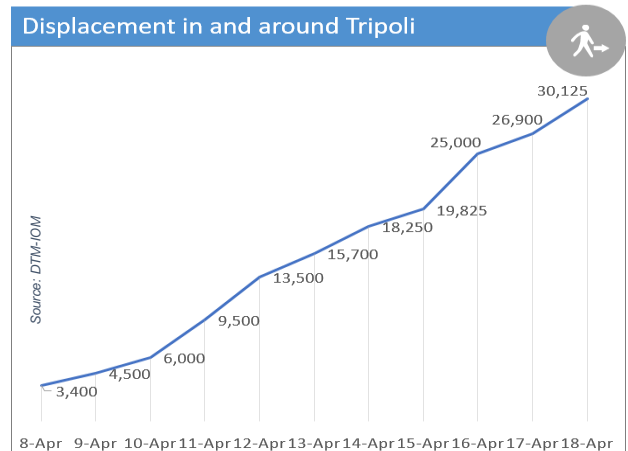
83
civilian casualties confirmed, including 18 civilian deaths

16,500²
people assisted with some form of humanitarian assistance since the onset of crisis

\$10.2M
funding required for Tripoli Flash Appeal

SITUATION OVERVIEW

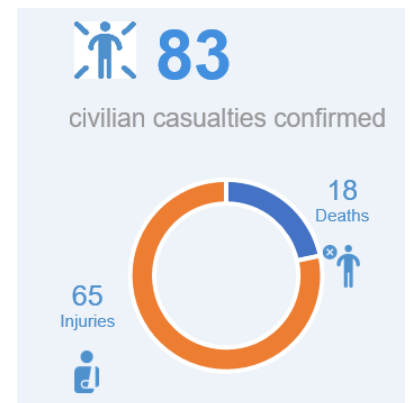
- Armed clashes and indiscriminate shelling continue to impact multiple locations in and around Tripoli. On the night of 18 April shelling was reported on Ain Zara, Souq al-Juma'a and Tajoura districts, east of Tripoli, and grad rockets were reported in the Abuselim, Al-Hadba and Qasr Bin Ghasheer areas, south of Tripoli. Unconfirmed reports of damage to some civilian houses have been received as a result of the shelling.
- Credible reports have been received that houses of displaced families have been looted and on occasion targeted for destruction based on the presumed political affiliations of their owners. Fear of looting and similar incidents is a deterring factor, which prevents some families from fleeing conflict-affected areas.



¹ This figure includes only those cases that could be individually verified and should be considered a minimum.

² The total number of people assisted has increased from previous updates due to enhanced reporting by sector partners.

- On 17 April, a private clinic in Qasr Bin Ghasheer came under rocket fire that resulted in the damage of two ambulances, generators and transport vehicles. Since the eruption of conflict, nine ambulances have been directly or indirectly impacted in a series of incidents, obstructing the rescue operations of emergency responders.
- Additional damage to civilian infrastructure has been reported from Swani and Al Aziziya, 25 and 50km south of Tripoli, respectively, where the electrical grid was particularly severely damaged, and power cuts last for at least 16 hours per day. Some specific areas reported 24-hour blackouts. There are additional alleged reports that water supply infrastructure has recently been hit.
- Since the onset of fighting, over 30,000 IDPs have been identified. As of 18 April, at least 414 families, over 2,200 people, are sheltered in 16 centers set up by local authorities.
- According to UNHCR and IOM, refugees and migrants in detention suffer from lack of food, water and sanitation, particularly in eight detention centres exposed to or at risk of conflict: Qasr Bin Ghasheer, Abusliem, Ain Zara (currently empty), Triq al Sika, Al Sabaa, Tajoura, Janzour and Gharyan. Food remains the primary concern, as DCIM is rationing meals in several of the centres. In Qasr Bin Ghasheer detention centre, IOM and UNHCR have been providing temporary assistance while negotiating with DCIM to resume their responsibility to feed refugees and migrants in detention. In Gharyan detention centre, detainees lack access to safe drinking water. Hygiene and sanitation conditions are extremely poor, contributing to health problems amongst the detainees. Since the beginning of the crisis, UNHCR and its partners have relocated 540 vulnerable refugees from detention centres exposed to or at risk of conflict to the General Departure Facility in a safer area of Tripoli. Efforts are ongoing to relocate detainees from Qasr Bin Ghasheer detention centre, on the frontlines of the conflict.

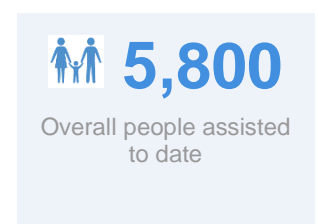


HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- To date, approximately 15,900 people received humanitarian assistance and protection by the international humanitarian community and its local partners.
- Humanitarian partners continue to provide essential support to people living in collective centres. Assistance includes food, protection services, NFIs and hygiene kits. Security concerns remain high as not all of these collective shelters are located in safe areas, as frontlines shift and new areas may become exposed to conflict. Most IDPs are staying with family members or in privately rented accommodation.
- Through the Tripoli Flash Appeal, humanitarian actors aim to support the evolving needs of the highly vulnerable IDPs, refugees and migrants affected by the current clashes while enabling humanitarian partners to restock and prepare to support increasing needs. As part of the Flash Appeal the Health sector requests the highest level of funding with US\$2.8 million, followed by the Protection sector. The Food Security sector targets the highest number of people, i.e. 100,000, with food assistance to displaced people and emergency meals to refugees and migrants.

Food Security

- Lack of food remains a key concern across detention centres exposed to or at risk of conflict due to the breakdown of regular food supplies to these sites as a result of the conflict, according to UNHCR and IOM. Urgent food assistance is needed for some 800 refugees and migrants in the Qasr Bin Ghasheer detention center and 530 refugees and migrants in the Sabaa detention centre. IOM and UNHCR have been providing temporary assistance while negotiating with DCIM to resume their responsibility to feed refugees and migrants in detention.
- Since the beginning of the conflict IOM through its local partners has assisted some 2,000 refugees and migrants in two detention centres with emergency meals.



Health

- The volatility of the security situation, with daily shelling and armed clashes, continues to threaten the lives of civilians and first responders, obstructing humanitarian access and emergency response, while also burdening the overloaded and weakened health system with supply chain breaks.
- On 18 April, WHO Emergency Medical Teams conducted 27 surgeries in Gharyan and Tarhouna hospitals, bringing the total of surgeries conducted in these two hospitals in the past three days to 105. Additionally, on 18 April IMC, IRC and IOM Mobile Medical Teams treated a total of 86 individuals, including refugees and migrants. UNICEF also distributed medical supplies able to support the treatment of 10,000 patients in the next three months.

 **2,100**

Total people who received medical assistance to date

Protection

- May IDP households have reportedly been displaced to areas in close proximity to the frontline, where they remain at risk of shelling and violence and susceptible to secondary displacement. Protection actors reported that people originally from the east are at increased risk of being targeted for killing, enforced disappearance and arbitrary arrest due to perceptions of their potential political affiliation or involvement in the conflict.
- UNHCR hotlines are active and are providing information to IDPs, refugees and migrants on available services, shelters identified by local authorities and to those agencies facilitating evacuation from the affected areas. Over 2,000 individuals were assisted with information to date. Child protection partners reached 1,100 children and some 190 caregivers with psychosocial support, awareness raising and recreational activities to date.

 **3,800**

Total people assisted to date

Shelter & NFI

- Displaced people in collective centres (most of which are schools) as well as in urban areas lack essential household non-food items. Shelter needs also remain particularly high for refugees and migrants that have been displaced by the fighting.
- Shelter and NFI partners have been distributing essential NFI kits, including kitchen sets, blankets, mattresses, jerry cans, solar lamps, and sheets to some 9,800 people, including IDPs, refugees and migrants. Should the situation deteriorate further, the sector will explore other response modalities, such as emergency shelter, cash for rent or others. Shelter sector partners have sufficient stocks to cover the essential NFI needs for additional 20,000-25,000 people. Access and security remain main concerns hampering the ability of humanitarian partners to reach people in need.

 **9,800**

Total people assisted to date

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- According to REACH, the waste management system has broken down in some conflict-affected areas, with waste reported to be burned, buried or dumped in inappropriate spots, raising health concerns for local residents.
- Through the Rapid Response Mechanism, UNICEF assisted some 5,600 people with much-needed hygiene kits in urban displacement areas and in seven collective shelters in collaboration with the scouts. UNICEF is assessing WASH capacities in collective centers for further support to families displaced by the conflict.

 **5,600**

Total people assisted to date

FUNDING

Tripoli Flash Appeal 2019

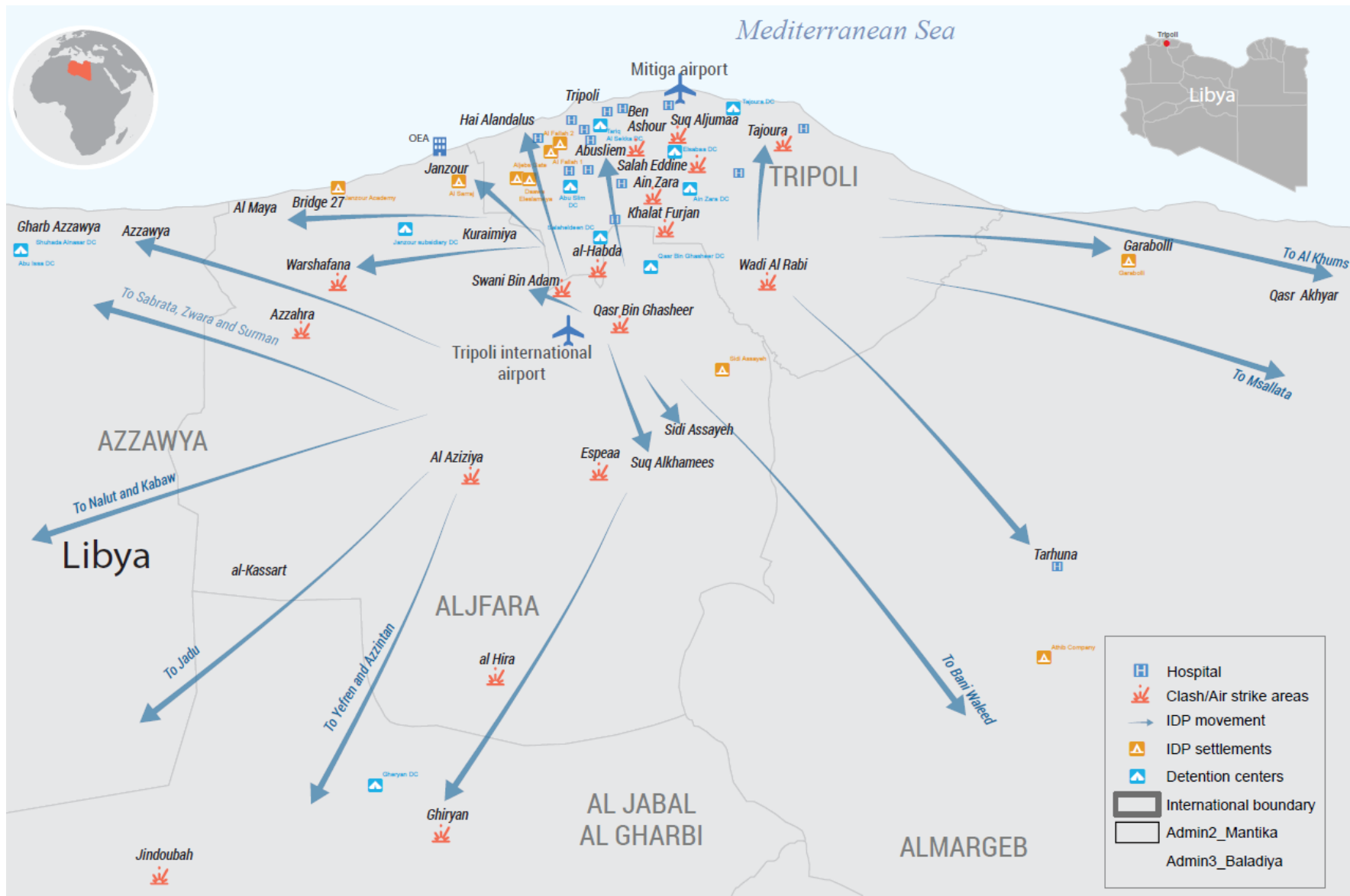
US\$ 10.2 million requested



With the launch of the Tripoli Flash Appeal, **humanitarian actors appeal for US\$10.2 million** to assist some 100,000 made vulnerable as a result of the recent clashes in Tripoli.

US\$2 million funding has been allocated by CERF to respond to the current emergency and ensure civilians receive timely life-saving assistance.

The humanitarian community continues to appeal for US\$202 million under the **Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2019**. To date, only 6 per cent of this plan is funded.



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