

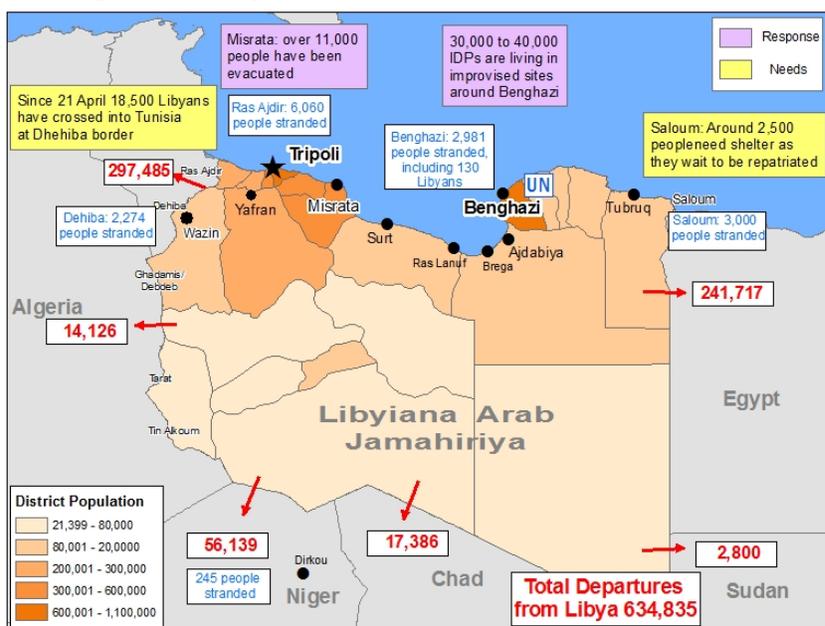
This report produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners, covering the period of 26 to 28 April. The next report will be issued on or around 1 May.

### I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Over 11,000 people have been evacuated from Misrata including 435 Libyans.
- Some 634,835 people have now fled Libya since the beginning of the conflict.
- Fighting in the Nafusa Mountains region continues, particularly in Zintan and Nalut. Since 21 April about 18,500 Libyans have crossed into Tunisia at Dibat.
- The US\$ 310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 42.6 per cent with \$132 million committed and \$1.9 million in pledges.

### II. Situation Overview

On 27 April, a United Nations International Commission of Inquiry fact-finding mission arrived in Tripoli to look into reports of human rights violations in Libya and investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law in Libya.



Fighting in Misrata on 26 – 27 April delayed ships carrying humanitarian aid from docking. Nonetheless humanitarian aid was delivered and evacuations carried out. The shelling continues to cause widespread destruction in the port area. Over 11,000 people have been evacuated from Misrata including 435 Libyans. IOM estimates that hundreds of third-country nationals (TCNs) may require evacuation, but shelling at the port has caused most people to leave the area temporarily, making it more difficult to calculate precise numbers. Aid agencies conducting evacuations report hundreds of Libyan families waiting at

the port area and hoping to be evacuated upon arrival of aid ships. In some cases, those Libyans wishing to board are recently discharged hospital patients and their relatives, seeking evacuation for medical treatment.

Some 634,835 people have now fled Libya. The situation for IDPs and Libyan refugees in Tunisia remains under control, but could worsen if numbers increase and if access to aid is reduced or hindered. Around Benghazi, most of the estimated 200,000 IDPs (55,000 families) are hosted by friends or extended families. Some 10 – 15 percent of the IDPs (approximately 30,000 to 40,000 people) are in improvised sites. WASH cluster partners are meeting in Benghazi on 28 April to discuss their situation and WASH needs.

The United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya, Panos Moumtzis arrived in Cairo on 26 April and will visit the Tunisian border on 29 April and Tripoli on 30 April. The humanitarian community is currently seeking access to Misrata and Zintan for independent humanitarian assessments.

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



#### EMERGENCY SHELTER/MIGRATION/POPULATION MOVEMENTS

**Libya:**

On a fifth round of evacuations, an IOM-chartered ship was able to dock on 27 April. The ship evacuated around 1,000 people and arrived in Benghazi on the morning of 28 April. At the transit point in Benghazi, there are some 2,100-2,300 TCNs, mostly from Niger. The Libyan and Turkish Red Crescent societies are providing assistance with support from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Fighting on 27 April in opposition-held Zintan reportedly left at least three people wounded and a hospital damaged after 20 rockets were fired. Heavy fighting has been ongoing in the area since 24 April. IMC reports that no casualties have been seen outside of Zintan, as the injured are not able to leave for security reasons.

**Tunisia:**

Libyans from the Nafusa Mountains area continue to cross into southern Tunisia. Previously, some 15,000 people were estimated to have crossed over informal routes to avoid the Government-controlled crossing at Wazin. On 21 April, opposition forces took control of Wazin. Border guards informed that since April 21 around 18,500 people have crossed with an average of 2,500 daily. About a quarter of those who crossed into Tunisia returned the same day. Most of those who return are men. Families are crossing in private vehicles, taxis and buses. On 27 April, an increased outflow was reported. Some Libyans received assistance (meals, temporary lodgings) from local residents. There are around 1,300 refugees in the camp, managed by United Arab Emirates Red Crescent.

In Remeda, there are about 1,400 people staying at the UNHCR camp. There has been a constant population of around 900 since the camp opened three weeks ago. Families arrive, resting a day or two and leave. On 27 April, 500 people arrived late in the evening. In Tatouine, 140 Libyans remain in the Centre de Jeunesse. An estimated 20,000 people (4,000 families) are hosted in the community, staying in rental houses, shared houses and hotels.

The number of people residing in the camps near Ras Ajdir continues to decrease. On 24 April, 6,060 people were hosted in three camps; 3,264 in Choucha camp, 883 in the UAE camp and 1,723 in the IFRC camp. The largest groups now include 1,351 Somalis and 938 Eritrean, all persons of concern to UNHCR.

The impact of Libyan refugees in Tunisia continues to grow. Some 104,000 Libyans have crossed the Tunisian-Libyan border since the outbreak of the Libyan crisis. Tunisian civil society and communities have shown solidarity toward the refugees by providing food, shelter and other services. However, the Tunisian government has appealed to international actors to increase support from the international and humanitarian community. UNHCR will open an office in Sfax, Tunisia on 3 May.

**Egypt:**

In Saloum on 28 April there were 2,500 people at the transit camp including 596 people of concern, mainly from Darfur. Seven Iraqi people of concern were evacuated on 27 April to Romania. Shelter for TCNs in transit is insufficient. Stocks at the medical clinic are low and need replenishing soon.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

Additional funding is needed for IOM to continue evacuations. At present funding restrictions require IOM to prioritise one group awaiting evacuation and repatriation over another.

Further information on the security situation and needs in western Libyan areas is needed. Fighting in Al Ghazzayi near the Wazin border area has been reported in the past two days. Reports also indicate that civilians in Al Ghazzayi have crossed into Tunisia due to the risk of continued fighting.

IOM reports that tens of thousands of TCNs from sub-Saharan Africa leaving Libya and crossing into northern Niger and Chad require urgent help. There is a lack of infrastructure and supplies available at small border towns.

**FOOD SECURITY**

The Food Security cluster remains concerned about potentially expanding needs amongst populations still caught in the fighting and those who have been internally displaced as a result of the conflict in Libya. Reaching those areas where insecurity continues to constrain access, notably the Nafusa Mountain region, remains a priority, amid anecdotal reports of already urgent food requirements in the country's west, where the situation may continue to deteriorate owing to disrupted production, trade and livelihoods. Similarly, there

is a need to monitor the food security situation amongst TCNs still stranded inside Libya. Many typically are in the lowest income brackets and don't benefit from the Libyan public food distribution system.

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 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.

In Saloum, humanitarian partners continue to provide meals to people at the transit camp. Food hygiene practices are being assessed for the community provided with food following an outbreak of mild food-borne illness.



## HEALTH

Reports from WHO indicate shortages of doctors, nurses and medical supplies in Misrata. Several hundred patients need to be evacuated for urgent medical treatment; WHO is in final negotiations to charter a ship to transport approximately 500 patients from Misrata to Benghazi for further medical and surgical interventions. A field hospital may also be established on a ship docked at the port. Health partners including International Medical Corps (IMC), Save the Children, Libyan Humanitarian Relief Organization, Global Relief Libya and WHO, are identifying a detailed list of medical supplies needed to continue supporting health facilities.

Benghazi Psychiatric Hospital (BPH) staff are asked to offer psychological support to survivors of sexual assault. IMC is providing training on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including psychological counselling techniques for 22 staff. Psychological first aid training is also ongoing. IMC will work with BPH staff on assessments of SGBV support including existing referral pathways for survivors.

IMC delivered medical supplies to Nalut Hospital on 26 April. Three rockets were fired nearby the hospital in Zintan, reportedly causing damage. Due to the security situation, casualties are unable to seek medical assistance outside of Zintan. Access to external medical services and inflow of supplies is limited. At the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent camp in Dibhat, Tunisia, the Tunisian Red Crescent and Libyan volunteer doctors are providing medical support. Médecins Sans Frontières is providing assistance to refugees in Remeda.

## Gaps & Constraints

Medical facilities in Misrata are over-crowded and sometimes patients are discharged earlier than under normal circumstances to make room for more urgent cases. IOM and other aid groups are evacuating hospital referrals, but many people reportedly still need medical assistance.

There is a shortage of vaccines such as DPT, Penta vaccine and tetanus toxoid at the Saloum border. WHO and the Ministry of Health will identify the needs and explore possibilities to provide the vaccines.



## PROTECTION

The ICRC has been undertaking disposal of unexploded ordnances (UXO) and mine risk education in coordination with the Libyan Red Crescent. The ICRC in Benghazi began distribution of mine risk education materials on 20 April, delivering 1,000 posters and 5,000 leaflets. An Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team arrived in Benghazi on 26 April and has begun work. ICRC and the Libyan Red Crescent risk education activities will include community liaison and data collection components. Findings will be shared with relevant agencies and local authorities.



## 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 west of Libya, where systems are at risk of total collapse if damaged in the fighting.

Increasing assessment coverage remains a priority. Assessment coverage is slowly improving, including one by IMC, ECHO, and ACTED. UNICEF is strengthening its response based on these and ongoing assessments, including the procurement of more critical hygiene items.

WASH provisions for another 20,000 people are being distributed in Misrata, including 6,000 hygiene kits, bottled water, family water kits, soap and hygiene supplies and water purification tablets. So far, 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. Some 7,500 hygiene kits will be distributed in the coming weeks. A second wave of supplies, including critical chemicals to ensure water supply and treatment in desalination units in eastern Libya as well as critical repairs to the water supply systems are being provided by UNICEF. The procurement of specific hygiene items is being prioritized.

Responding to WASH needs in new camps with persons from Misrata is a priority for the cluster. 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 border crossing remains a priority.

### Gaps & Constraints

Scarcity of hygiene items remains of concern in eastern Libya.

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. Piped water and sanitation systems are vulnerable to collapse if hit during the fighting, and make contingency planning a priority. Further assessments are needed in conflict-affected areas.



### LOGISTICS

UNHAS is scheduled to begin service on 1 May. Initially the routing will be Malta-Cairo-Benghazi-Malta twice a week on Sunday and Thursday. Additional information on booking tickets and requesting cargo movement can be found at: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/lby11a/unhas-schedule-and-forms/>

There are reports that commercial shipping companies are resuming services to Benghazi port. A CMA CGM vessel arrived in Benghazi on 27 April. A Maersk vessel is scheduled to arrive on 10 May and Turkish lines are issuing schedules. WFP is returning the warehouse space located in Benghazi Port to the port authority to ensure the space is available for commercial shipments. Warehouse operations and inventory will be shifted to the 20,000 square metres store in Ganfuda, 25 km from Benghazi. Currently WFP is storing relief items from UNHCR, UNICEF, IRD, IMC, and ACTED in Benghazi.

Due to the security situation at Misrata Port and reduced labor hours, humanitarian organizations are highly recommended to send containerized cargo in order to unload quickly on arrival. The Logistics Cluster has begun to receive reports of customs formalities present on the Libyan side of the Saloum – Tobruq border crossing. The Logistics Cluster circulated a tracking showing cumulative shipments into Misrata which included a breakdown of the cargo that was delivered. This tool is intended to increase visibility into what aid has been delivered to Misrata, although it is not a complete picture. The tracking sheet will be handed over to the appropriate authorities to continue monitoring incoming aid.

### Gaps & Constraints

Shipping to Benghazi is currently more expensive than other third country options due to the insurance costs and risk rating of the port. The Logistics Cluster is advocating for the reduction of the risk rating.

## 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.

WHO and the Libyan Red Crescent met on 26 April to further develop coordination mechanisms to respond to the health situation inside Libya followed by a joint meeting with Egyptian Red Crescent Society to agree on trilateral collaboration on exchanging information.

## V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Services, the US\$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 42.6 percent with US\$ 132 million committed and \$1.9 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).

## VI. Contact

### **OCHA Libya**

Mike McDonagh: Head of Office  
Email: [mcdonagh@un.org](mailto:mcdonagh@un.org) Tel: +201511441923

Jessica DuPlessis: Reports Officer  
Email: [duplessisi@un.org](mailto:duplessisi@un.org), Tel: +201511445885

### **New York**

David Carden: Officer in Charge Americas & the Caribbean, Europe, Central Asia and Middle East (ACAEME) Section  
Coordination Response Division  
Tel: +1 212 963 5699 E-mail: [carden@un.org](mailto:carden@un.org)

Heidi Kuttab: Humanitarian Affairs Officer Americas & the Caribbean, Europe, Central Asia and Middle East (ACAEME)  
Section Coordination Response Division  
Tel: +1 917 367 3365 E-mail: [kuttab@un.org](mailto:kuttab@un.org)

Stephanie Bunker: Spokesperson and Public Information Officer  
Tel: +1 917 367 5126 E-mail: [bunker@un.org](mailto:bunker@un.org)

### **Geneva**

Thierry Delbreuve: Humanitarian Affairs Officer  
Tel: +41 (0) 22 917 1688. E-mail: [delbreuve@un.org](mailto:delbreuve@un.org)

Elisabeth Byrs: Spokesperson and Public Information Officer  
Tel: +41 22 917 2653, [byrs@un.org](mailto:byrs@un.org)

**For more information, please visit:**

<http://ochaonline.un.org>  
[www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)  
[www.irinnews.org](http://www.irinnews.org)

To be added or deleted from this sit rep mailing list, please e-mail: [ochareporting@un.org](mailto:ochareporting@un.org) or visit:  
<http://ochaonline.un.org>