

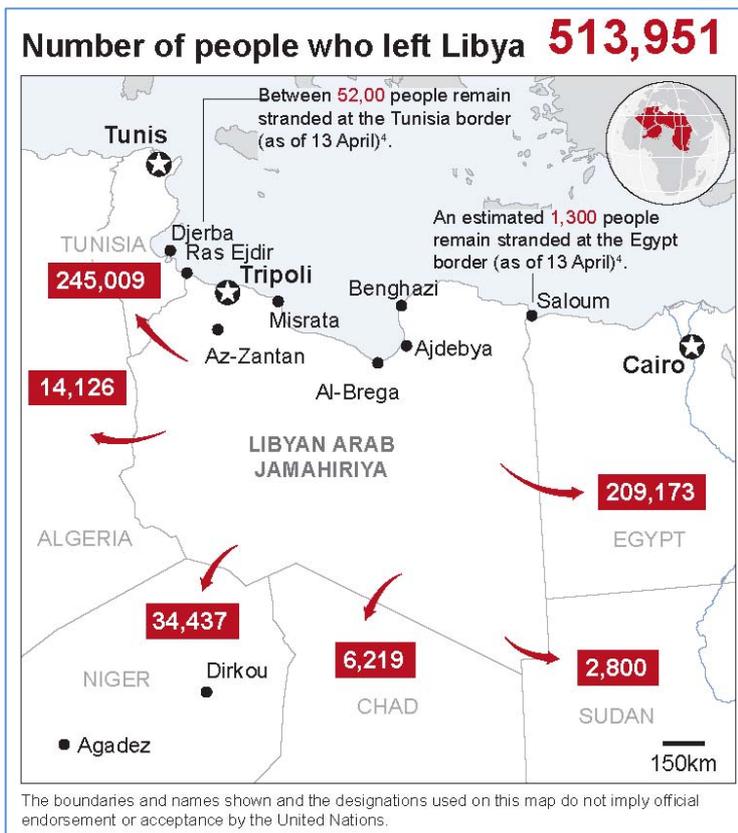
This report is produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners, covering the period of 12 to 14 April. The next report will be issued on or around 17 April.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Heavy shelling of the port of Misrata on 14 April has resulted in several casualties and prevented ships from docking in Misrata.
- Several hundred women and children, third-country nationals and asylum-seekers, remain stranded in Misrata and require urgent evacuation and resettlement.
- Over 136,000 people have benefitted from 500 metric tons of food in the east of Libya in 11 cities and towns as the World Food Programme continues to address food security needs.
- The US\$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 41 per cent with US\$128 million committed and US\$1.4 million in pledges. Additional funds are urgently needed for all sectors of humanitarian response.

II. Situation Overview

More reports emerged today of civilian casualties in Misrata as hostilities continue for a seventh week. Civilians remain in grave danger as fighting between Government forces and opposition forces wages on in the west of Libya. Reports of internal displacements grow as do concerns about the need for additional humanitarian assistance. The United Nations and humanitarian community have nonetheless delivered over 400 tons of life saving aid, and evacuated about 600 third-country nationals (TCNs) by boat from Misrata. Provision of aid is also ongoing in eastern Libya and along the borders in Tunisia and Egypt. OCHA has released a humanitarian overview on Misrata available at <http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info>.



In remarks to the Arab League of States, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon expressed grave concerns, especially for TCNs and refugees inside Libya. The Secretary-General called on the international community to remain engaged and united in the response to the crisis. NATO reports that it will continue to coordinate its actions in close consultation with the United Nations, other regional actors and international organizations.

As of 12 April, over 99,718 TCNs have been repatriated by the international community. Several thousand TCNs remain in camps, transit points, and inside Libya because they are unable return to their respective countries. European Union Member States are considering offering resettlement opportunities for some of these refugees, of which hundreds are women and children from countries like Iraq and Somalia. Additional funding is needed for both the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) to carry out evacuations for both

refugees and TCNs. IOM reports about 10,000 TCNs are in Misrata and have expressed the desire to leave.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has distributed 500 metric tons of food for 136,000 people across eastern Libya. Recipients include TCNs, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other vulnerable groups in Ajdabiya, Awjila, Benghazi, Jakharra, Sultan, Al Bayda, Jalu, Sulug, Tubruq, Dernah, and Al Marj.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



EMERGENCY SHELTER/MIGRATION/POPULATION MOVEMENTS

Libya:

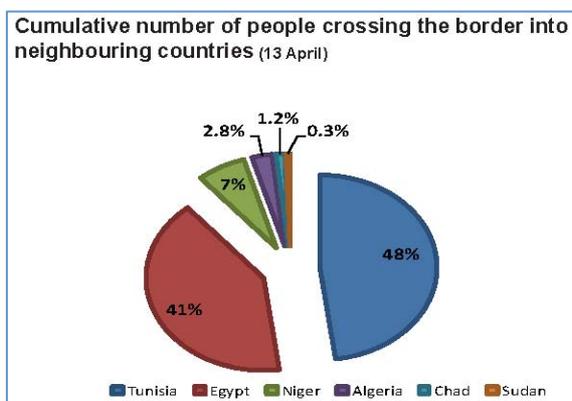
Aid organizations report that most of the 120,000 residents of Ajdabiya have fled the city and many of these IDPs have already been displaced at least once since March. The Libyan Committee for Humanitarian Aid and Relief has identified 35,000 IDPs from Ajdabiya in Benghazi, and UNHCR has identified about 6,000 IDPs from Ajdabiya in Tubruq staying with host families, or in other temporary shelter. United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners are providing jerry cans, hygiene kits and other non-food items to IDPs.

In Misrata, the situation for civilian residents and TCNs grows increasingly dire. About 10,000 TCNs are in Misrata and have expressed the desire to leave according to IOM. On 12 April, Reuters reported shelling hit an area near the rebel-controlled port where 4,000 TCNs are staying, although no casualties were reported. On the morning of 14 April, heavy shelling was reported around the port area with an unconfirmed number of casualties. That evening, an IOM-chartered ship reached Misrata to deliver 400 tons of humanitarian supplies and evacuate around 600 TCNs to safety. IOM reports that of the 6,000 TCNs in Misrata, two thirds are Egyptians, while there are other large groups of Nigerians, Bangladeshis, Ghanaians, Iraqis and Tunisians. In addition, several hundred women and children, TCNs and asylum-seekers, remain in Misrata and require urgent evacuation and resettlement. Such vulnerable individuals should be prioritized for evacuation.

Tunisia:

Libyan families from Foussa mountain continue to cross at Dehiba, south of Ras Ejdir, staying in the towns of Dehiba and Rmeda. UNICEF reports 442 Libyan nationals, including 102 children, are residing at the Dehiba camp, an increase of 172 people over the past two days. Humanitarian organizations are providing food, medicine, infant formula, tents, hygiene kits and water. International Medical Corps (IMC) continues to assess the health needs.

The proportion of Libyans crossing the border with Tunisia continues to remain high. Eighty-six per cent of the 2,550 people who crossed on 12 April were Libyans. The number of people stranded at the Tunisian/Libyan border is 5,200.



Egypt:

IOM continues to evacuate TCNs from Saloum, Egypt and re-evaluate their registration system. On average, over 500 people are departing per day. IOM expects to evacuate over 1,000 people by 16 April, resulting in just over 400 people at the Saloum transit point. Including people of concern, 910 people remain in transit as of 14 April. The issues related to shelter for those in transit are now being resolved. Rub Halls have been constructed, and UNHCR now has permission to refurbish two buildings which will host TCNs who cannot be evacuated. UNHCR also reports an increased number of Libyan families crossing into Egypt. Most of these families who plan to stay overnight do not need humanitarian assistance and stay with family or friends.

Gaps & Constraints:

TCNs continue to require assistance for evacuation, and additional resources are needed to support organizations conducting evacuations. UNHCR is appealing to donors for urgent cash contributions to support ongoing protection and assistance activities of TCNs, asylum-seekers and refugees. As well, IOM does not have sufficient funds to evacuate all of the estimated 6,000 TCNs in Misrata. An assessment by UNHCR at the Choucha camp in Tunisia concluded the need to upgrade some services at the camp, including lighting at night and installing handicap-accessible latrines.



FOOD SECURITY

Humanitarian organizations continue provision of food in Libya, particularly in western Libya. The IOM chartered ship that docked on 14 April at Misrata port includes 108 tons of food that the Libyan Appeal Team and other groups have donated, as well as 195 tons of mixed food commodities. WFP has distributed 500 metric tons of food in 11 locations to 136,000 people. In Tunisia, WFP has supplied around 584,000 hot meals for more than 48,400 people at Choucha Camp and Djerba Airport. In collaboration with the Egyptian

Red Crescent, WFP continues to provide cooked meals and fortified date bars at the Saloum border in Egypt. Catholic Relief Services/Caritas provide on average 2,648 meals a day including 3,000 cans of tuna.



HEALTH

Health partners report an average of 20 to 30 weapons-related injuries presenting per day in Misrata. The WHO reports that two private clinics are the main health facilities operating, with a 120 bed capacity, six operation theaters, and seven ICU beds. There is also a 90 per cent bed occupancy rate, and a triage area in a tent has been established by the entrance of Al Hekma Hospital. An IOM chartered ship filled with 400 tons of aid, including food, bottled water, infant food and supplies, as well as medicines and medical supplies for hospitals, docked at Misrata port on 14 April.

Responding to the call for more specialized nurses, IMC is deploying intensive-care nurses in the east of Libya. Health cluster partners continue regular services at the Tunisian and Egyptian borders. Psychosocial and child protection activities are also ongoing at the borders.

Gaps & Constraints:

IMC reports major shortages of doctors and essential medicines at Misrata Hospital. Misrata Medical Committee and IMC reported electricity and water shortages and telecommunication breaks continue to hinder the medical response in Misrata. Aid groups and medical personnel in Misrata report outbreaks of diarrhoea among TCNs living in camp-like settlements and have advised that the continued consumption of untreated well water in the city could result in further outbreaks of diarrhoea. At Misrata Hospital medications for anesthesia, hypertension, heart problems, wide-spectrum antibiotics and morphine are urgently needed. Health and Nutrition cluster partners are also calling for support for appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, and cautioning against the unnecessary and potentially harmful donations and use of breast-milk substitutes. Cluster partners will continue to monitor the situation.



PROTECTION

The United Nations Office High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has expressed deep concern regarding violence, including sexual violence and discrimination against TCNs. The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW) is particularly concerned about the humanitarian situation of thousands of migrant workers and their families who are without shelter or stay in transit centres and lack access to basic amenities. OHCHR/CMW recommends that the international community provide economic and technical support to migrant workers and their families. In parallel, Save the Children have trained 19 child protection needs assessors in eastern Libya and eight in Egypt. In-depth child protection needs-assessments are underway.

Misrata Medical Committee reported on 11 April kidnapping and forced recruitments, targeting of children, women and the elderly by government forces in Misrata. The protection of civilians in Misrata remains a grave concern as fighting continues.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

WASH activities continue for people at transit points and camps in Tunisia and Egypt, with all needs met. At Ras Ejdir, UNICEF and the Tunisian Ministry of Health continue supporting and extending sanitation services such as sanitation of WASH facilities. Needs at the Saloum border in Egypt are largely met. UNICEF delivers 100,000 litres of water per day for sanitation while Caritas continues to provide drinking water.

Gaps and constraints:

Following an assessment on WASH in Tubruq, needs include 1,000 baby hygiene kits for IDP families. Shops have very limited stocks of diapers and other personal hygiene items. In Misrata, water from the municipal water system has been cut off for over 45 days, so the population is using untreated well-water. The only other source of water is the desalination station, though access is prevented because of continued hostilities. Access to Misrata and other areas is needed to determine specific WASH needs.



LOGISTICS

WFP continues to offer to the humanitarian community transport services from Alexandria/Cairo to Benghazi/Tubruq on a cost recovery basis as well as storage services in Benghazi free of charge to users. UNHCR and UNICEF are storing relief items in the WFP Benghazi warehouse. Relief items from ACTED were dispatched to Benghazi from Cairo on April 13. The ports of Tubruq and Benghazi are reported to be fully functional.

Gaps & Constraints

There is an urgent need for commercial liners to resume operations to Tubruq and Benghazi to facilitate imports of basic items and humanitarian aid. Access to large areas of Libya is very limited.

IV. Coordination

For more information on the humanitarian response to the Libyan crisis the following web portal is being maintained: <http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/> Situation reports, maps and other operational documents from humanitarian partners are posted and updated daily by OCHA Libya.

Since 9 April, the United Nations has established an international presence in Benghazi, where humanitarian needs are being assessed and addressed. The Libyan Committee for Humanitarian Aid and Relief addresses humanitarian issues and coordinates assistance for the Libyan Transitional Council. They are active in Benghazi and Tubruq. Meeting schedules for Cairo, Saloum and Benghazi will be available on the web portal in the coming days.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Services, the US\$ 310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 41 per cent with US\$ 128 million committed and 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-mail: fts@un.org.

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