

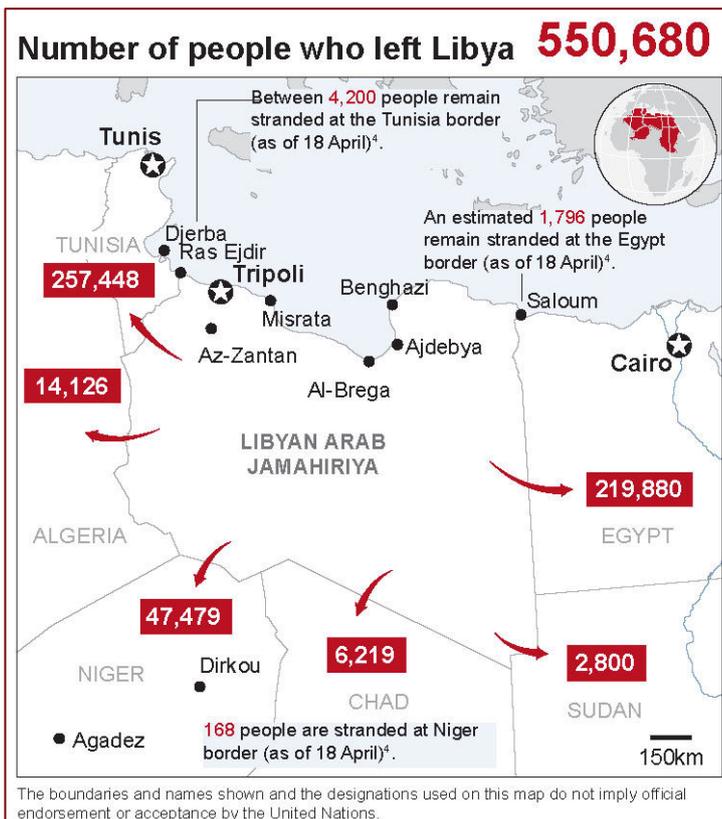
*This report is produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners, covering the period of 17 to 19 April. The next report will be issued on or around 21 April.*

### I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos reached an agreement to establish UN humanitarian presence in Tripoli with the Government of Libya on 17 April.
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees indicates that up to 10,000 Libyans from the Nafusa Mountain region have fled to Tunisia to escape fighting.
- The US\$ 310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 41 per cent with \$128 million committed and \$1.4 million in pledges.

### II. Situation Overview

United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos completed a successful mission to Libya, obtaining agreement with the Government on expanded humanitarian access within Libya. The agreement facilitates the establishment of United Nations humanitarian agencies presence to deliver assistance inside Libya. In Benghazi, Ms. Amos met with the Transitional National Council Libyan Committee for Humanitarian Aid and Relief, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and members of the donor community, including United Kingdom and United States Special Envoys.



The International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted another evacuation from Misrata to Benghazi on 18 April. To date, some 5,888 third-country nationals (TCN) have been evacuated from Misrata with support from humanitarian partners. IOM estimated on 13 April that over 10,000 TCNs were stranded in Misrata. Also on 18 April, the World Food Programme (WFP) transported 240 tons of wheat flour from Tripoli through the Tunisian border.

Nearly 10,000 Libyan refugees from the Nafusa mountain region have crossed into Tunisia in the last week. Over 6,000 people have crossed at Dehiba, Tunisia from 16 -17 April and are staying with host families or in camps in Dehiba and Reheba. The majority of the refugees are from Nalut, a town which is experiencing heavy shelling by Government forces in past weeks. Humanitarian partners are responding to needs of these refugees.

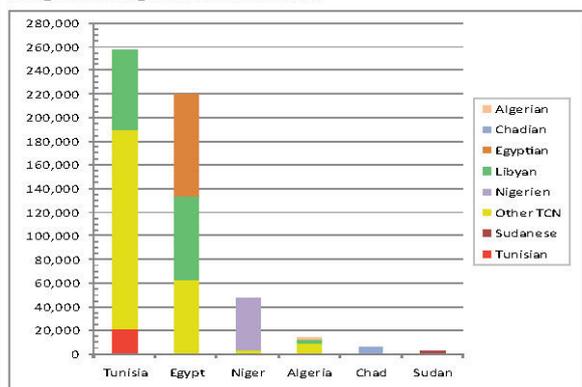
### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

#### EMERGENCY SHELTER/MIGRATION/POPULATION MOVEMENTS

**Libya:** Hostilities continue in Misrata with reports of further civilian casualties. Hospital records from Misrata indicate 300 deaths since the fighting began, though this number may include both civilian and non-civilian casualties. On 17 April, IOM evacuated 971 people from Misrata to Benghazi, including 650 Ghanians, 100 Libyans and 23 war-wounded. The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID) has agreed to fund IOM for the further evacuation of 5,000 TCNs. On 18 April, the International Committee of the

Red Cross (ICRC) and Libyan Red Crescent evacuated 618 TCNs from Misrata. The Qatari Red Crescent and Government of Qatar have evacuated 3,000 TCNs from Misrata to Tubruq and to Alexandria, Egypt.

**Cumulative number of people crossing the border into neighbouring countries (18 April)**



**Tunisia:** Fighting in the Nafusa mountain region, Al Jambal al Gharbi District and Nalut District, has resulted in over 10,000 people crossing the border at Dehiba, Tunisia. Humanitarian partners are delivering non-food items, health services, water and food. Over 1,600 Libyans are staying in three camps at Dehiba and in another camp at Remada, though most families appear to stay with host families.

As of 18 April, 4,200 people remain at the camps at the Ras Ejdir crossing point. The number of people staying near Ras Ejdir has steadily declined in recent weeks.

**Egypt:** On 18 April, 1,796 people including 806 Bangladeshi nationals remain at Saloum transit point.

UNICEF reports that 210 children and 95 women are among those stranded. On 19 April, 49 Palestinian nationals, mostly families, remain at a transit point between the Libyan and Egyptian border near Saloum. Upon arrival at the transit point, the normal wait time to receive travel documents is one to two days before onward travel to the occupied Palestinian territories through the Rafah, Egypt. 60 Palestinians were evacuated on 18 April.



## FOOD SECURITY

On 18 April, WFP sent a convoy of eight trucks from Tunisia to Tripoli, carrying enough food to feed 50,000 people for one month. WFP is working with the Libyan Red Crescent to distribute food mainly to women and children in Tripoli, Zintan, Yefrin, Nalut, Mezda, Al Reiba and Al Zawia. WFP is also looking into the possibility of activating a United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to provide transportation for the humanitarian community into several locations in Libya. WFP has so far delivered food assistance to more than 187,000 people in eastern Libya.



## HEALTH

IMC staff working in Ajdabiya and some patients from Ajdabiya Hospital, have been evacuated, to the Shahwan Medical Center, some 25 kilometers away. WHO will deliver medical supplies from Tubruq and Benghazi to Misrata in the coming days in fishing boats. The increase in women and children crossing into Egypt has resulted in a greater requirement for obstetric and paediatric services at the Saloum transit point, provided by WHO and partners, as well as other health services.

## Gaps & Constraints:

Anti-retroviral supplies for HIV/AIDS patients are in short supply at the Al-Jomhuriyeh Public Hospital, the main HIV/AIDS treatment facility in the area.



## PROTECTION

The protection of civilians remains serious a concern, particularly in areas where fighting continues, such as the Nafusa Mountain region, Misrata and Ajdabiya. Shelling in civilian areas, the use of cluster munitions and presence of landmines and unexploded ordnances are of particular concern. In eastern Libya the protection of IDPs, especially single female heads of household, elderly, disabled and children requires special attention from humanitarian partners. There has also been a report of landmines being laid outside Benghazi.



## WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

Reports that the centralized water pipes in Libya are damaged affecting water supply to urban areas, and hastening the need to conduct water quality assessments. Procurement of chemicals for desalination plants are also in limited supply. In Tunisia, UNICEF has delivered 700 hygiene kits and installed ten portable latrines at two camps in Dehiba and Remada. With the number of people declining at transit points at Ras Ejdir, the already existing the available WASH facilities are fully meeting the needs of the population. Maintenance and cleaning works of facilities at the Choucha camp are ongoing. Water provision for drinking and sanitation at the Saloum transit point in Egypt is sufficient. The volume of water for sanitation supplied to

this site has been reduced to 70,000 liters per day because of reduced demand and also in an attempt to be able to keep cleanliness of the main water tank on-site.



## LOGISTICS

Numerous small ships are reported to be delivering relief supplies to Misrata from Malta. The Logistics Cluster is coordinating with the Government of Malta and other humanitarian actors including IMC, I-Go Foundation and SOS Malta to facilitate the timely clearance of humanitarian aid in transit to Libya.

### Gaps & Constraints

Twenty trucks carrying rice, sugar and other supplies donated by local charities were reportedly delayed at the Saloum crossing on 18 April. The Egypt Customs Authority at Saloum has begun implementing a new process for humanitarian aid particularly rice, sugar and vegetables, which may delay deliveries of relief items. A WFP assessment of Benghazi airport showed that the airport needs UHF and VHF radios, three firefighting vehicles, and an Instrument Landing System.

## IV. Coordination

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

## 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 \$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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