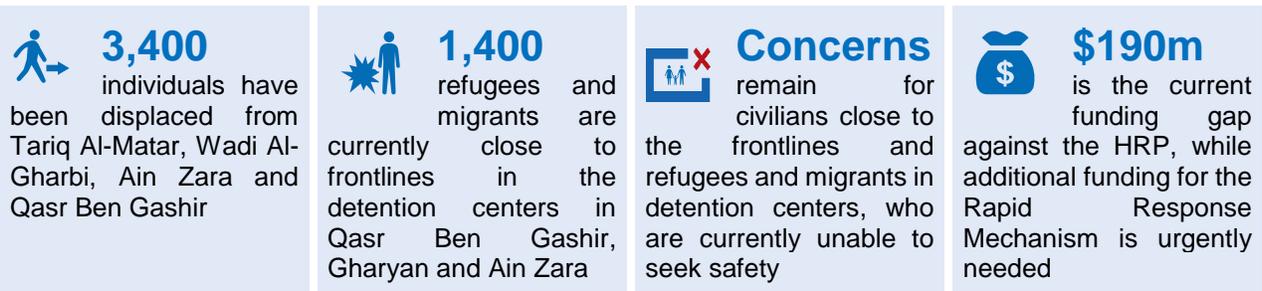
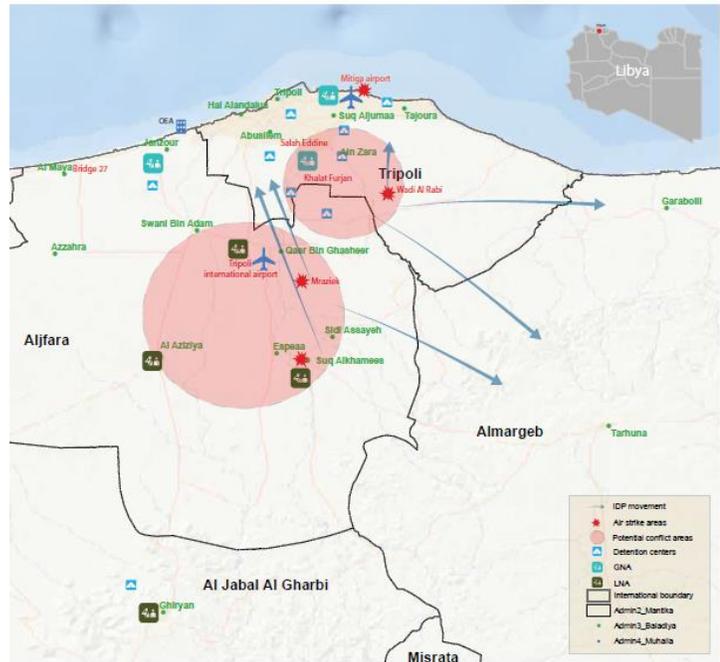


Highlights

- Five days into the escalation of clashes in and around Tripoli, the humanitarian community remains concerned about the increasing humanitarian impact of the escalation of violence.
- To ensure readiness for an effective response, humanitarians have prepositioned essential relief supplies in multiple strategic locations across Tripoli. However, the provision of assistance depends on the humanitarians' ability to access people in need.
- The Humanitarian Coordinator has today reminded all parties of their obligations under International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law to ensure the safety of all civilians and civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and public utilities, and to allow unimpeded and sustained humanitarian access to all affected areas.



Situation Overview

Five days into the escalation of clashes in and around Tripoli, the humanitarian community remains concerned about the increasing humanitarian impact of the escalation of violence. So far, some 3,400 people have fled their homes in Tariq Al-Matar, Wadi Al-Gharbi, Ain Zara and Qasr Ben Gashir for comparatively safer areas of Tripoli, Tarhouna, Bani Waleed and Tajoura. Most displaced families are currently staying with relatives and acquaintances, while around 25 families arrived in two collective shelters in Tajoura and Ain Zara.

Despite those displacement reports, the United Nations continues to receive confirmation that the civilian population in some areas close to the front line are unable to leave due to the intensity of fighting. In some cases, hostilities also prevent emergency service providers from reaching the population in need. The United Nations are particularly concerned for the safety and security of

refugees and migrants in detention centers, especially some 1,400 detainees who are currently in detention centres in close proximity to affected areas, in Ain Zara, Gharyan and Qasr Ben Gashir. On 8 April, the LNA announced the intention to transfer refugees and migrants from Qasr Bin Ghasheer and Ain Zara to Zintan detention centre (180 km southwest of Tripoli) or the Gharyan detention centre, however, at the time of writing this report, no transfers had taken place. UN agencies are advocating with the concerned authorities to facilitate the transfer of vulnerable detainees to safe locations, and maintain that an alternative solution to detention needs to be found.

The Humanitarian community in Libya stands ready to assist civilians impacted by the clashes, as needed. To ensure readiness for an effective response, humanitarians have prepositioned essential relief supplies in multiple strategic locations in Tripoli. However, the provision of assistance depends on the humanitarians' ability to access people in need. The Humanitarian Coordinator, Maria Valle Ribeiro, has today reminded all parties of their obligations under International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law to ensure the safety of all civilians and civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and public utilities, and to allow for unimpeded and sustained humanitarian access to all affected areas.

The security situation in and around Tripoli remains volatile. While fighting on the southern axis temporarily halted in the early morning hours of 8 April, it since resumed and armed clashes were reported in the vicinity of Al-Zahraa Bridge and south of Al-Swani district. Clashes with heavy weapons also renewed in Qasr Ben Ghashir and Wadi Al-Gharbi, where many civilians remain unable to leave, while shelling on residential areas also caused material damage to civilian homes. Several airstrikes were reported today on Mitiga Airport, causing some material damage, noting here that since the declaration of the no-fly-zone over western Libya, no UNHAS or UNSMIL flights had been able to depart from Tripoli. Prior to the airstrikes, early in the morning, IOM assisted some 23 Somalis from Somaliland to return to Hargeisa, departing from Mitiga airport.

Humanitarian Response

Humanitarian partners have stocks in place in multiple locations throughout Tripoli to respond to a possible upsurge in humanitarian needs. This includes food stocks to support an additional 80,000 people for a period of two weeks, pre-positioned emergency medical supplies and trauma kits, in addition to previous distributions of medical supplies to eleven health facilities, and shelter and non-food items assistance to support 15,000 families across Libya.



Food Security

- The available food stock level in Tripoli remains sufficient to support 80,000 people for a period of two weeks. WFP has discussed with its local partner the operational arrangements for food distributions to newly affected populations in Bani Waleed and/or Tahouna through the Rapid Response Mechanism.
- As per the signed Letter of Understanding with UNHCR, WFP plans to deliver two-week dry ration for 500 Persons of Concerns to the Gathering and Departure Facility in Tripoli in the coming days.



Health

- The WHO Regional Director issued a statement condemning the killing of two doctors during the last two days, reminding the parties to the conflict of their duties to respect IHL.
- Health sector is in close coordination with field hospitals, the field emergency departments of the ambulance director and the Tripoli Wounded Affairs Directorate, as well as referral hospitals.



Protection

- **Child Protection Sub-Sector.** The child protection sub-sector has received requests regarding the provision of food for children, and is currently evaluating the capacity to meet these needs.
- **Gender-based Violence Sub-Sector.** National partner organisations of the gender-based violence sub-sector have set up twelve teams through UNFPA to support and to respond to the current crises through Case Management, psycho-social support, and NFI distribution. The teams are composed of social workers and community volunteers. The sub-sector is currently updating the referral pathway for Tripoli which will be circulated to partners in the coming days. Flyers with key GBV messages are also being developed which will be disseminated in new displacement sites and collective centres.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- The WASH sector would like to remind all parties to the conflict that Libya is one of the most water scarce countries in the world, and that due to protracted conflict, the maintenance and quality of water is already compromised. Water infrastructure and facilities, particularly the Man Mad River Project (MMRP), and its staff must not be subjected to any attacks, and must be protected in times of conflict. Water should not be used as a war tool to put pressure on belligerent parties or armed groups. Access to water is human right so depriving people from their right would be considered as a violation of human rights.



Shelter and NFIs

- In Tripoli, three of the main humanitarian actors in the areas of shelter and non-food items confirmed their capacity to respond through a Rapid Response Mechanism in case emergency needs are confirmed and the security situation allows for such action. The existing SNFI stocks would allow to support up to 30,000 people in accessible/safe areas of Tripoli, with essential Non-Food Items, including blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, solar lights and clothes.



Logistics

- Common storage is now available for requesting humanitarian organisations in the WFP-contracted warehouse located in the Al-Ghiran area of Janzour, Tripoli. A temperature-controlled area is available inside the warehouse. All forms and guidance to be used to access this service can be found on the Logistics Sector's website.

- The Logistics Sector confirms that a direct provision of fuel to the population would be outside the Logistics Sector’s mandate. Furthermore, there is no fuel stock currently managed by the Logistics Sector. According to discussions with partners, most organisations have their own contingency fuel reserves in barrels/tanks prepositioned for such situations.



Emergency Telecommunications

- The ETC Sector is welcoming the requests for support from other sectors and humanitarian agencies. The Sector Coordinator is in touch with the Global ETC Sector coordinator to explore the option of activating “service-for-communications”, which provide a common hotline for all sectors. The ETC Sector presented the idea to others in January 2019.



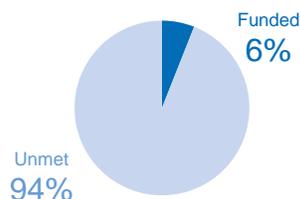
Education

- Partners are monitoring possible attacks on or damage to schools and occupation of schools by IDPs, so far no confirmed information. NRC has 670 student kits in Tripoli for possible distribution at a later date; UNICEF has pre-positioned scholastic materials to benefit 22,640 primary-aged students and 2,500 preschool students, including School-in-a-Box and recreation kits.
- UNICEF is preparing for eventual Education in Emergencies activities for up to 5,000 children and 200 teachers.
- CESVI has a mobile team of six trained in PSEA/PSS who can be deployed to locations with children, security permitting.

Funding

Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2019

US\$202 million requested



The Humanitarian Country Team will continue to review their capacity to respond particularly in view of the historic underfunding of the humanitarian response in Libya. The Libya Humanitarian Response Plan is only **6 per cent** funded, with a **current funding gap of \$190m**, and additional funding for the Rapid Response Mechanism is urgently needed.

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For more information, please visit www.unocha.org and www.reliefweb.int.