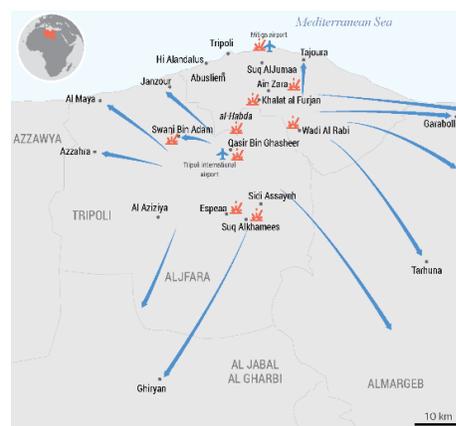


This report is produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Civilians continued to be a target of armed conflict, in violation of International Humanitarian Law.** On 16 April, late at night, Tripoli witnessed the worst violence recorded against civilians in Libya since 2014. Indiscriminate shelling impacted various densely populated neighborhoods of Tripoli City, including Abu Salim, Ghrarat, Suq Al-Jumaa, and Hadbaa. Indiscriminate shelling killed four people, including women, and wounded some 16 in just one night due to the rockets and shelling in Abu Salim alone, according to the health sector. The intensity of shelling this far inside civilian neighborhoods was unprecedented since the start of clashes in and around Tripoli, the worst violence recorded against civilians in Libya since 2014.
- Efforts continue with parties to the conflict to secure a two-hour ceasefire to allow evacuation and assistance of civilians trapped due to ongoing hostilities, however not all parties have as yet agreed to a temporary ceasefire.
- Displacement continues to steadily increase.** Following the shelling on 16 April late night, further displacement is expected. Preliminary information suggests that people are moving out of Tripoli towards coastal areas, including secondary displacement. Updated information should be available within 24 to 36 hours.



Source: DTM-IOM, DSS, OCHA
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

 **25,000**

people internally displaced by ongoing hostilities

 **74**

civilian casualties confirmed, including 18 civilian deaths

 **6,000**

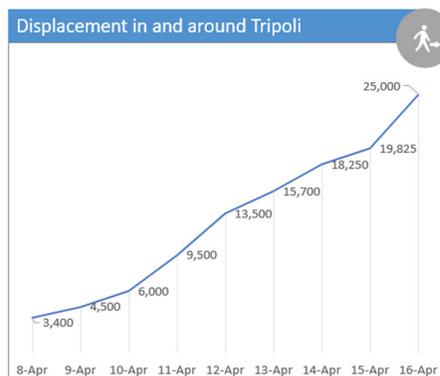
people assisted with some form of humanitarian assistance since onset of crisis

 **\$189M**

remaining funding required for Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2019

SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Indiscriminate attacks against civilians:** On 16 April late night shelling occurred in various neighbourhoods of Tripoli. Attacks particularly targeted the districts of Abusliem, the most populated neighborhood in Tripoli, and Ghrarat, Souq Jumaa, and Hadbaa.
- Over 200 emergency phone calls from individuals, families and larger groups requesting their immediate evacuation have been received by first response teams, of which only four could be attended to due to ongoing hostilities and road blocks.
- In conflict-affected areas, people are facing increasing challenges to access basic essential goods and public services:** In Ain Zara, people were unable to buy food in their neighbourhood due to closure of local



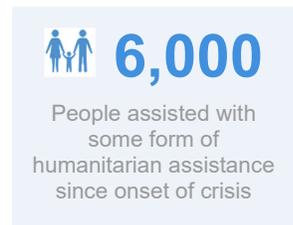
markets. Significant fuel shortages were also reported. In other areas, such as Abusliem and Salah Eddin, people lack essential medication, like insulin and hypertension drugs. Education services were also reported as one of the highest affected public services which was not always available. Health services were highly impacted by the crisis in Ain Zara, mainly due to the prolonged outages of water, electricity and telecommunications networks.

- **Displacement steadily increases.** The proportion of displaced accommodated in collective shelters set up by local authorities continues to be around 10% of the total displaced. Most displaced people are currently staying with family and in private accommodation in neighbourhoods and suburbs in Tripoli. Preliminary information suggests that people are moving out of Tripoli towards coastal areas, including secondary displacement.
- **Civilian casualties:** 74 civilian casualties have been confirmed since the start of current hostilities, including 18 deaths¹.



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Following the shelling of 16 April, the humanitarian community is expecting to scale up its response to affected areas supporting people with life-saving assistance and protection. However, security concerns and restricted humanitarian access will be significantly constrain the ability of humanitarian actors to respond. National and local humanitarian workers have also been affected by the escalation of hostilities.
- Efforts are underway to engage with parties to the conflict to secure a two-hour ceasefire to take place on 17 April, to allow for evacuation and assistance of civilians trapped due to ongoing hostilities. Negotiations were still ongoing at the time of reporting.
- To date, humanitarian partners reached approximately 6,000 people with some form of humanitarian assistance since the start of the conflict.



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

Food Security

- Food availability in detention centres remains a concern and the DCIM is rationing meals in some of the centres. Humanitarian partners are exploring way to temporarily cover the gap.
- WFP and other humanitarian partners have provided food assistance to some 4,150 people in collective shelters and in urban settings since the onset of the crisis – including, on 16 April, 500 newly displaced individuals in Abusliem who were provided with 2-week dry rations.

 **4,150**
People assisted

Health

- The capacity of hospitals and primary health centres has been significantly affected by the conflict, with some medical personnel leaving the health facilities, thus hindering the capacity of the health system to respond to increasing needs. Specialized health workers are particularly needed. WHO has been supporting the Ministry of Health by deploying Emergency Medical Teams to Tarhouna and Gharyan hospitals.
- The Health Sector partners have provided inter-agency emergency health kits and trauma kits to Ministry of Health-run hospitals, ambulances, Mobile Medical Teams and Primary Health Care centres in Tripoli.

 **820**
People who received medical assistance

Protection

- The situation of refugees and migrants in detention centres remains a key protection concern to the humanitarian community, due to detainees trapped in areas hostilities and the dire living conditions in the centres. Humanitarian partners maintain efforts to ensure safe passage for civilians and medical supplies and services. On 16 April, UNHCR with the support of International Medical Corps transferred 150 individuals from the Abu Sliem detention center to the UNHCR Gathering and Departure Facility (GDF) in the centre of Tripoli.
- To date, GBV partners have provided psychosocial support to about 1,300 people affected by the conflict (427 women, 288 boys, 258 girls and 306 men) in different collective shelters and urban areas.

 **1,300**
People reached with psycho-social support by GBV partners

Shelter

- The Shelter and NFI sector partners assisted about 1,500 households with NFI packages since the start of the clashes. The sector is ready to assist additional 6,000 families (approximately 30,000 people) using prepositioned supplies available in different locations in Tripoli.

 **8,100**
People assisted

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Since the start of the clashes, WASH sector partners assisted 770 families, approximately 3,850 people (out of which 1,540 children) with hygiene kits. WASH also continues to advocate for provision of safe drinking water through water trucking, rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and provision of additional water and sanitation facilities.

 **3,900**
People assisted



Emergency Telecommunications

- In the attempt to strengthen communication with communities and accountability to the affected people, the ET sector partners are developing a common hotline and information package.

FUNDING

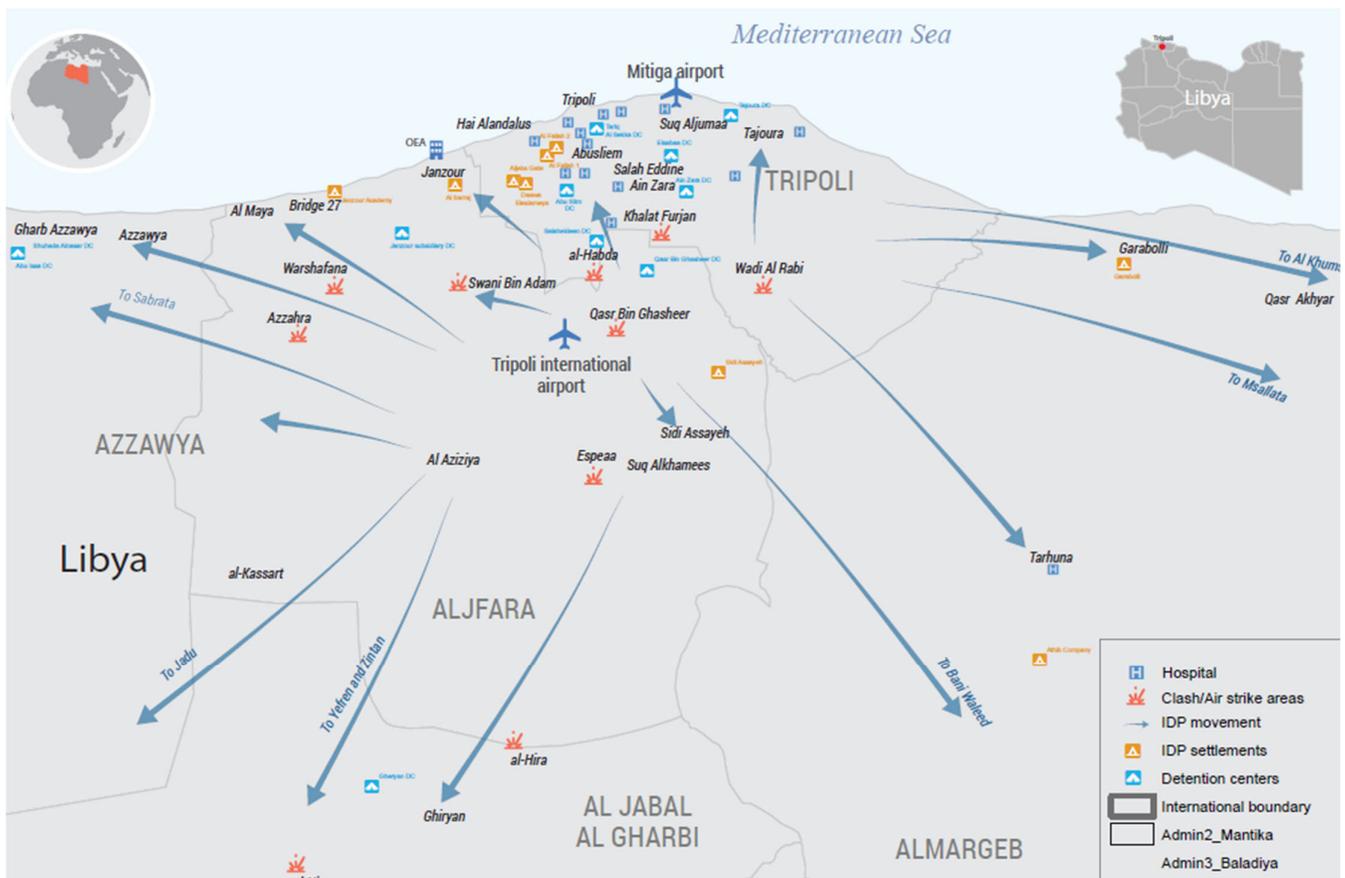
Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2019

US\$ 202 million requested



The humanitarian community appeals for US\$202 million under the Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2019. To date, only 6% is funded. **If no additional funding is received, humanitarian partners will not be able to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of the people who have recently been affected by the clashes in Tripoli.**

A Flash Appeal will be issued on 18 April to cover the immediate needs arising from the current conflict.



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