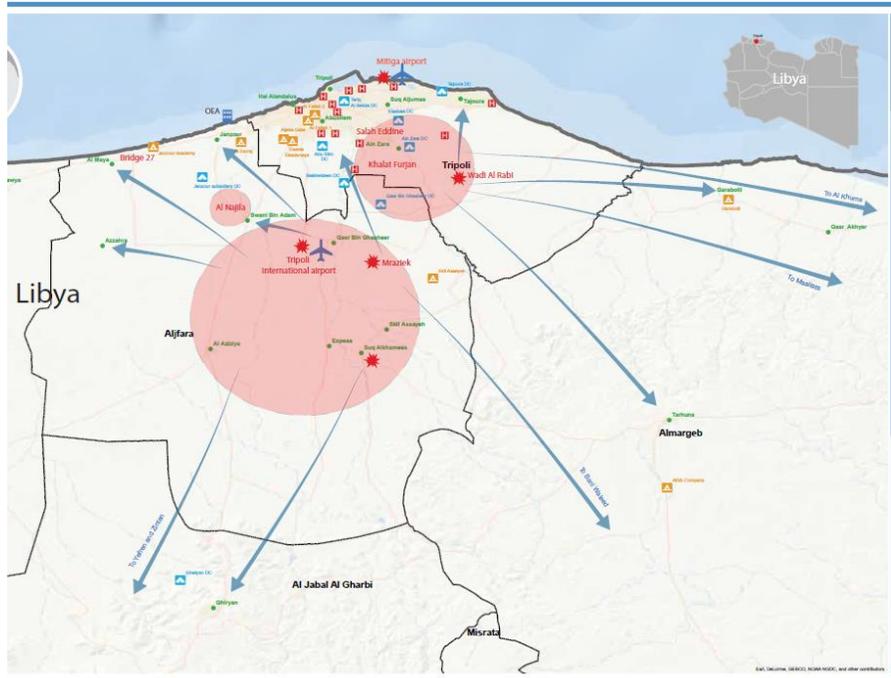


## Highlights

- The humanitarian community remains severely concerned for the safety and security of civilians stuck in conflict-affected areas in the outskirts of Tripoli. Requests for evacuations to safer areas in Tripoli of at least 3,250 people could not be answered to date.
- Humanitarians continue to call for a temporary humanitarian truce to allow for the provision of emergency services and the voluntary passage of civilians, including those wounded, from areas of conflict.
- At the same time, displacement numbers of those who are able to escape continue to increase. Since the onset of armed conflict, as per DTM data, at least 9,500 individuals were forced to flee their homes, including some 3,500 individuals who were displaced in the last 24 hours.



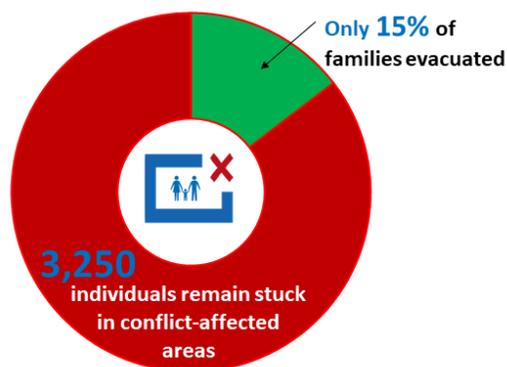
 <p><b>9,500+</b> individuals have been displaced since the onset of fighting. This includes the movement of some 3,500 additional individuals in the last 24 hours.</p>	 <p><b>9 in 10</b> families who requested their evacuation from conflict-affected areas could <u>not</u> be evacuated to comparatively safer areas, due to ongoing hostilities and access blockages.</p>	 <p><b>Fighting</b> has led to at least seven civilian fatalities, including three medical staff, and ten civilian injuries. At least five ambulances have been hit since the onset of conflict.</p>	 <p><b>\$190m</b> is needed to meet the funding requirement of the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan. In light of the rapidly unfolding situation, additional funding is urgently needed.</p>
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## Situation Overview

Protection concerns for civilians remain paramount with reports of indiscriminate shelling on densely populated areas in Ain Zarah and Swani in the southern outskirts of Tripoli on 11 April. The Health Sector has verified reports of seven civilian fatalities and ten civilian injuries since the onset of fighting in and around Tripoli. This number includes the deaths of three medical staff and the injury of one health worker. Additionally, five attacks on ambulances have been verified, including reports of two ambulances belonging to field hospitals which were hit by the shrapnel. Furthermore, the electricity supply to some fourteen areas south of Tripoli, including Al Furjan and Wadi Al-Rabeeb, has been affected after some poles and electricity lines were damaged in the fighting.

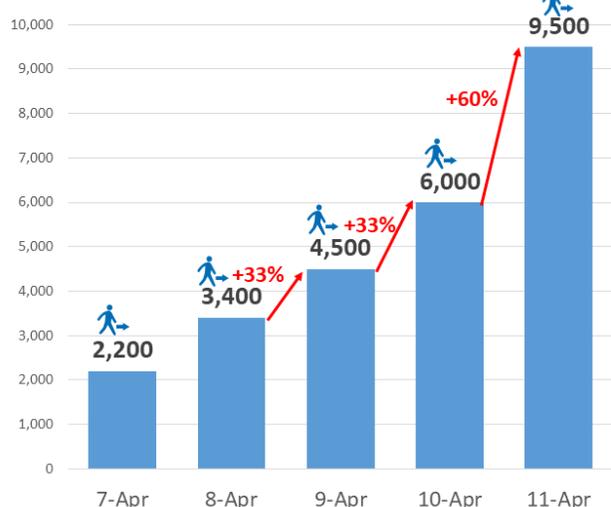
The security of civilians stuck in conflict-affected areas, particularly in the outskirts of Tripoli, remains precarious. Local teams responsible for the evacuation of civilians continue to receive requests for the relocation of families to comparatively safer areas. At the time of writing this report, some 761 requests for the relocation of around 3,800 individuals had been received by evacuation teams. To date, the teams were only able to respond to some 111 requests, 43 of whom were evacuations from Swani which saw a dramatic upsurge in violence on 11 April. Evacuation teams continue to report access restrictions due to armed conflict, and indiscriminate or even direct targeting of the first response teams. On 11 April, one ambulance in Ain Zara came under gunfire on its way to evacuate an injured person, and the planned evacuation subsequently had to be aborted.

Civilians Trapped in Conflict Areas vs Evacuated Families



The Humanitarian Coordinator has reminded all parties to the conflict that under international humanitarian law, medical facilities, medical personnel and medical transport must be respected and protected at all times, and that attacks targeting them are prohibited. The United Nations further reiterates its call for a temporary humanitarian truce to allow for the provision of emergency services and the voluntary passage of civilians, including those wounded, from areas of conflict.

Displacement Movement in and around Tripoli



Since the onset of armed conflict, as per DTM data, at least 9,500 individuals were forced to leave their homes. This includes the displacement movement of some 3,500 additional individuals in the last 24 hours. While displacement numbers had been significantly but steadily increasing over the past couple of days at a rate of 33 per cent, today's displacement numbers represent a 60 per cent increase in comparison to the previous day. Key IDP reception areas include Tripoli, Tajoura and Ain Zara, accounting for just under half of the IDP influx, while smaller numbers of IDPs have also displaced to Al Zahra, Al Maya, Zintan, Tajoura, Swani, Al Khums, Garabolli, Bani Waleed, and other areas. Families who displaced to areas that are now gradually moving in the vicinity of frontlines are at risk of onward displacement, and on 11 April, some 167 individuals already had to evacuate the Al-Asma

school in Ain Zara, and were relocated to another school that is currently serving as a collective shelter in a comparatively safer area.

Many migrants and refugees in detention centers in and around Tripoli are also at particular risk to become affected by armed conflict. Through the provision of transportation, IOM and UNHCR provided an opportunity for refugees and migrants in the Qasir Ben Ghashir detention centre to relocate to the Zintan detention centre, which is located in a safer area. UN staff was not present given ongoing clashes in the area. Despite counselling on safety considerations, the 728 individuals, of whom 320 persons of concern are registered with UNHCR, currently residing in the detention center opted to remain in the facility. Previously, on 9 April, UNHCR successfully relocated more than 150 refugees from the Ain Zara detention centre in southern Tripoli to UNHCR's Gathering and Departure Facility.

# Humanitarian Response

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## Food Security

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- The Food Security Sector has noted that prices for food items in Tripoli are drastically increasing.
- On 11 April, IOM distributed a cooked meal, a snack and water to all detainees in the Zintan Detention Center. A total of 920 individuals benefitted from the response.
- The Food Security Sector is coordinating with all food security sector members regarding any support that can be provided to detention centers.



## Health

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- Tomorrow, a joint health sector mission will visit collective centers of IDPs. The findings of tomorrow's assessment will inform the immediate health sector response in collective centers.
- The Health Sector continues to collect and verify reports on civilian casualties and attacks against health care. The verified figures provided by the Health Sector have been included in this report.



## Protection

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- The UNHCR Helpline continues to provide information to IDPs regarding available shelters identified by local authorities and organisations facilitating the evacuation of families from conflict-affected areas, as possible. Information on available shelters and services are being updated on a daily basis.
- IOM visited the Tarek el-Seka Detention Center for follow-up on potential cases for voluntary humanitarian returns (VHR), however, interviews were postponed. IOM also followed up on 64 vulnerable migrants in host families who are awaiting their repatriation, and organized the distribution of food baskets for eight families hosting migrants.

### **Child Protection:**

- Cesvi, as Unicef partner, has conducted field visits to three collective shelters to assess the needs of children. A total of 102 children and their caregivers were identified as being in need of psycho-social support. A total of 35 small recreational kits for children were distributed.
- Child Protection mobile teams provided psycho-social support to 140 children and 20 caregivers in twelve IDP shelters and urban setting.
- In cooperation with the IOM VHR team, provisions have been made for one vulnerable child with a disability, who had been staying with a host family, to return to the Ivory Coast today.

### **GBV:**

- UNFPA (through RRM) and IRC distributed a total of 63 dignity kits to newly displaced women and girls of reproductive age who are being hosted at the female University dorm in Ainzara, Fornaj and Al-Asmaa school by UNFPA. With the escalating security situation, families are likely to be displaced more than once and thus require a sustained provision of dignity kits and psycho-social support in the new collective shelters.



## Shelter and NFIs

- So far, partners of the Shelter and NFI sector have extended support to some 1,100 IDPs from Al-Aziziaa, 925 individuals in Al Mayah, 350 individuals at UNHCR's Gathering and Departure Facility and Detention Centers.
- The SNFI sector has sufficient supplies in storage in locations across Tripoli to support 6,000 families (30,000 individuals).



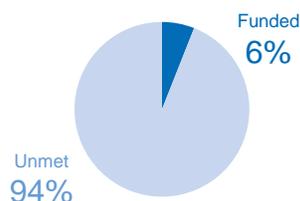
## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- The WASH Sector has conducted WASH assessments in the following IDP locations:
  - **Tripoli University Dormitory:** The dormitory lacks safe drinking water. There are eleven toilets without water, and seven water taps, some of which are not functional. UNICEF, through STACO, has provided 25 hygiene kits to the families. Sporadic water bottle distributions have been carried out by local people.
  - **Alasma School, Jazeerat al-Furnaj, Tripoli:** Currently, the school has sufficient toilets to cater to the needs of the shelter's current residents, but if numbers were to increase, rehabilitation and more facilities will be required. Drinking water is being provided by MMRP line and bottled water has also been donated by local individuals. UNICEF through STACO has distributed 21 hygiene kits amongst the families.
  - **Trucks Company, Tajoura, Tripoli:** The location is in dire need of drinking water and the WASH sector is coordinating with partners how to respond immediately. Some NFIs have been provided, but newly arrived families require further WASH assistance.
  - **17 February Hotel, Tajoura, Tripoli:** Besides a need for drinking water, no significant WASH needs have been reported from the area. A humanitarian actor has provided hygiene kits but some newly arrived families yet to be provided with NFIs. WASH sector is mobilizing additional supplies to this location.

## 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.

For further information, please contact:

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For more information, please visit [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) and [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).