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This report is produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with humanitarian partners, covering the period of 19 to 21 April. The next report will be issued on or around 24 April.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- To increase humanitarian response in the western areas of Libya, the United Nations is establishing a presence in Tripoli in the coming days.
- Over 7,900 people — mainly third-country nationals — have been evacuated from Misrata to date.
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights calls for an end to the siege on Misrata, stating that activity by Government forces is under scrutiny by the International Criminal Court.
- The US$ 310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 42 percent with $129 million committed and $1.4 million in pledges.

II. Situation Overview

The United Nations plans to establish a humanitarian presence in Tripoli in the coming days. The agreement signed this week between the Government and the UN provides security guarantees necessary for UN humanitarian presence in areas under Government control, and facilitates the entry and exit of humanitarian staff, material and equipment necessary to support the UN humanitarian operations in Libya.

The grave threats to civilians in Misrata are again highlighted following the deaths of two international journalists on 20 April, in addition to the another 31 people, adding to the hundreds killed in the fighting so far. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that unhindered presence of media and other international observers would curb excess fighting and help calm the situation.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) evacuated another 1,000 people from Misrata to Benghazi on 20 April. The ship delivered 500 tons of food, non-food items and medical supplies, donated by the Libyan private sector, the Government of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent. The Qatari Red Crescent and the Human Relief Foundation also conducted evacuations, transporting 1,000 and 800 people respectively. So far, over 7,900 people have been evacuated from Misrata by humanitarian organisations during April.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

**EMERGENCY SHELTER/MIGRATION/POPULATION MOVEMENTS**

**Libya:** The situation in Misrata grows ever more serious each day. Local sources report that the Al Kharouba sewage treatment plant was attacked by Government forces on 19 April, with sewage now leaking into the streets in downtown Misrata. Fighting on the Nakk el-Thequeel road leading to the port and on Tripoli Street have been reported on 20 and 21 April in Misrata. Evacuations of third-country nationals (TCNs) are ongoing, with 1,500 people evacuated by the Qatari Red Crescent on 20 April, and 1,000 people by IOM on the same day. Over 7,900 people, both TCNs and Libyans, have been evacuated this month. The transit point in Benghazi has received over 2,000 new arrivals since 20 April following evacuations by the Qatari Red Crescent and IOM and is currently filled to capacity. Food, water, psychosocial support and basic healthcare are available before the majority of the evacuees are transported to Saloum, Egypt.

Three quarters of the population of Nalut, in the Nafusa Mountains have reportedly left the city. Reports indicate shortages of basic supplies, although water and electricity are functioning in and around Nalut. Fighting continued today in the Nafusa Mountains region along the Tunisian border.
Tunisia:
Over 11,000 people from the Nafusa Mountain region have crossed the Dehiba border to Tunisia due to fighting. Most of the families have dispersed into Tunisian towns, staying with host families, although some remain in camps in and transit centres. On April 18, over 303 Libyan families (about nine people per family) crossing at Dehiba using informal routes. The two transit areas in Dehiba managed by the community and the Emirati Red Crescent Society are filled to capacity. Assistance is provided by the Tunisian Red and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent societies, Tunisian Civil Protection, national and international NGOs. At the UNHCR camp in Remada there are more than 800 people. Most people stay one or two days then move into rented or donated premises in nearby Tatouine and in larger urban areas. The Tatouine transit point is also full.

As of 20 April, around 4,000 TCNs remained at Ras Ejdir crossing point. The number of people here has steadily declined over the past weeks. IOM evacuated 822 people by air on 20 April.

Egypt:
Thousands of TCNs evacuated from Misrata arrived at Saloum transit point in the past two days; bringing the total number of people in transit to 3,376 on 20 April. While the TCNs at Saloum receive food, water, WASH supplies and are subject to protection monitoring, sufficient shelter presents an ongoing problem, so women, children and persons of concern are given priority for shelter. Repatriation of TCNs from Saloum is a priority for humanitarian partners.

Needs assessment of Libyans in the northern coast of Egypt are ongoing in Marsa Matrouh and surrounding areas. Protection issues are being monitored.

FOOD SECURITY

At the Dehiba border, Islamic Relief is planning to distribute food and non-food items to 1,000 Libyan families and Tunisian host families in Tatouine. Daily distribution of hot meals and food packets continues at the crossing points of Ras Ejdir, Tunisia and Saloum, Egypt. The World Food Programme (WFP) has reached over 187,000 people in eastern Libya with food assistance and pre-positioned more than 17,500 metric tons of food stocks inside the country and across the region, as part of an emergency operation that will provide food assistance to more than 1 million people in Libya and neighbouring countries.

HEALTH

The World Health Organization (WHO) is exploring the possibility of evacuating critically injured patients by ship from Misrata as well as establishing a field hospital on a ship docked at Misrata port. The WHO Logistics Supply System has been installed at the medical supply warehouse and central pharmacy in Benghazi to coordinate inventory and logistics of medicines. All agencies are requested to provide details of donations of medical supplies to the WHO Medical Supply Department.

The inflow of Libyan refugees to Remada, Tunisia has doubled the caseload that the hospital there and stocks of medicines there are insufficient. International Medical Corps (IMC) continues to monitor needs for Libyan families at the Remada and Dehiba camps.

Gaps & Constraints:
In Misrata external fixation sets, neurosurgical sets and vascular sets are urgently needed. IMC is planning a response for these and other immediate needs. Health partners in Misrata including IMC, Save the Children, Libyan Humanitarian Relief Organization, Global Relief Libya and WHO are identifying medical supplies needed to support the health facilities in the besieged city. The final list will be presented to all partners to seek means of possible procurement and support.
PROTECTION
Reports continue of snipers targeting civilians in Misrata and other towns. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, has said that the actions of pro-Government forces are subject to intense scrutiny, including the use of cluster munitions and indiscriminate fire of mortars and rocket propelled grenades in civilian populated areas. The International Criminal Court may investigate possible violations of international human rights law or international humanitarian law. Over 20 children are so far known to have been killed in Misrata alone, and numerous others injured. Many children are deprived of their basic needs. Media reports indicate new child casualties daily. The international and humanitarian community continues to urge that the siege on Misrata be lifted without delay. The treatment of journalists by the Libyan authorities is another serious concern. At least four journalists have been killed, 16 others are missing, and many others have been assaulted, detained, or expelled from the country.

Thousands of immigrants from Tunisia and increasingly from Libya are risking their lives travelling by boat to Italy in unseaworthy vessels. Among those on board the IOM chartered ship that evacuated people from Misrata on 20 April were 100 Libyans who were rescued from an overloaded tugboat off Misrata harbor.

WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)
On 20 April, a UNICEF chartered ship docked at Misrata port containing first aid kits, drinking water, water purification tablets, hygiene kits and recreational toys for children. These supplies are will cover the needs for 15,000 to 25,000 people. Humanitarian organizations are distributing hygiene kits in Benghazi for some 60,000 people, mainly internally displaced persons.

WASH activities continue in the Dehiba and Remada camps. With the continuing influx of Libya families, more WASH services are needed. UNICEF continues to expand activities at the transit points at Ras Ejdir crossing. At the Egyptian border, water provision for drinking and sanitation at the Saloum transit point in Egypt is sufficient.

LOGISTICS
Misrata remains inaccessible by road but humanitarian organizations are continuing to access the city via the seaport. There are unconfirmed reports that insurance for vessels into Misrata port is increasing. Aid organizations are advised to use the commercial port in Misrata where a crane is reported to be available for offloading. WFP offers transport services to the humanitarian community from Alexandria/Cairo to Benghazi/Tubruq on a cost-recovery basis as well as storage services in Benghazi free of charge to the user. The common warehouse operated by WFP in Benghazi is currently storing relief items from UNHCR, UNICEF, International Relief and Development, IMC, and ACTED.

Gaps & Constraints
There is an urgent requirement for commercial liners to resume operations to the ports of Tubruq and Benghazi to facilitate commercial imports of basic items and humanitarian deliveries.

IV. Coordination
Cluster coordination is ongoing. Please refer to http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/ for the all cluster coordination updates, meeting schedules, comprehensive information and updates on the humanitarian response to the Libyan crisis. The assessment report following the UN mission to Benghazi in mid-April is available on the following webpage: http://libya.humanitarianresponse.info/Assessments/AssessmentReports.aspx

An agreement was signed on 17 April between the Government and the UN that provides security guarantees necessary for the UN to establish a presence in Tripoli, to access areas under Government control, and to facilitate the entry and exit of humanitarian staff and material and equipment necessary to support the UN humanitarian response in Libya. The UN plans to establish a presence in Tripoli in the coming days. Humanitarian actors are already operational in Benghazi, Misrata, the border towns in Saloum, Egypt, Zarzis, Tunisia, as well as in neighbouring Chad and Niger.

V. Funding
According to the Financial Tracking Services, the US$310 million Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is currently funded at 42 percent with US$ 129 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.
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