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

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- **On 24 April, UNHCR and IOM evacuated 328 refugees and migrants from the Qasr bin Ghashir detention centre (DC). The transfer was conducted after 12 individuals were injured when an armed group entered the DC the previous day.** The relocation was carried out with support from the Libyan authorities, UNSMIL and OCHA, who facilitated a humanitarian corridor to make the transfer possible.

- **Over 3,300 refugees and migrants remain trapped in detention centres located in conflict-affected areas or in areas at risk of armed conflict.** Of these, approximately 1,000 are children. The international humanitarian community continues to call for these individuals to be immediately released and provided with safe shelter until their asylum claims can be processed or they can be provided with safe repatriation assistance for reunification with their families. The principle of non-refoulement must be respected.

- **Funding levels remain low, while needs continue to increase.** In order to be able to sustain the current level of response to conflict-affected people in Libya, humanitarian partners urgently seek US$10.2 million in funding are through the Tripoli Flash Appeal.

- **37,600 people internally displaced by ongoing hostilities**

- **90 civilian casualties confirmed, including 21 civilian fatalities**

- **24,000 people assisted with some form of humanitarian assistance since the onset of crisis**

- **$10.2M funding required for Tripoli Flash Appeal**
**SITUATION OVERVIEW**

- On 24 April, UNHCR and IOM transferred 328 refugees and migrants from the Qasr bin Ghashir detention centre (DC) to Azzawya DC. The transfer was conducted after 12 individuals were injured when an armed group entered the DC the previous day. All injured were transferred to hospital on 23 April. The relocation was carried out with support from the Libyan authorities, UNSMIL and OCHA, who facilitated a humanitarian corridor to make the transfer possible. Upon arrival at Azzawya DC, the refugees and migrants were provided with key aid items and medical care by UNHCR and IMC. The Qasr Bin Ghashir DC is one of the DCs most exposed to conflict. As of this reporting, 353 refugees and migrants remain in the camp, who are scheduled to be transferred today (25 April) to Azzawya DC, located in a relatively safer area, with the goal of completely evacuating Qasr Bin Ghashir DC. The relocation is the fourth UNHCR-organized transfer since the recent escalation of conflict in Libya, with more than 825 refugees and migrants transferred from the Ain Zara, Abu Salim, Qasr Bin Ghasheer, Tajoura and Zintan detention centres in the past two weeks.

- Concern remains high for some 3,300 refugees and migrants who remain trapped in detention centres close to the front lines. Five detention centres are in areas already engulfed by fighting. Six more are in close proximity to areas where the clashes are taking place. The situation in these detention centres is increasingly desperate – there are reports of guards abandoning their posts and leaving people trapped inside. One facility (Gharyan) has reportedly been without drinking water for days. LNA Troops are also reported to be located within the DC, threatening the civilian nature of the site and putting the detainees at even greater risk. In Al Sabaa DC, rations of one meal a day are being reported as a result of food shortages. On 22 April, a woman gave birth without medical assistance in Qasr Bin Ghashir DC due to ambulances refusing to respond to calls for medical assistance there. Negotiations are currently ongoing to move more refugees and migrants who are currently in detention centres located in close proximity to the frontlines to safer areas.

- **Civilian casualties:** Verified civilian casualty figures remain unchanged over the past 48 hours. Health sector confirms at least 90 civilian casualties, including 21 fatalities that have been verified since the beginning of the conflict.\(^1\) These casualties include medical personnel, women and children, and at least one foreign national.

- **Displacement:** According to latest DTM-IOM figures, more than 37,500 persons have now fled their homes as a result of armed conflict.\(^2\) In the past 48 hours, nearly 1,500 new IDPs were identified in Suq Alkhamees, Misrata, Garabolli, Janzour and areas of Tripoli.

- **Humanitarian access:** Areas south of Ayn Zara, Khala, Azizya, Wadi Rabiya’a and Ghasr Bin Ghashir remain largely inaccessible due to fighting and random shelling. On 24 April, IOM was unable to access Gharyan DC due to heavy military vehicles on the road. On the same day, The commander of Al Sabaa DC refused access to an IOM medical team, threatening that organizations would not be let in until a generator is provided to help with the electricity and water situation at the DC.

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\(^1\) This figure includes only those cases that could be individually verified and should be considered a minimum. They do not capture the 12 refugees and migrants reported injured at Qasr Bin Ghasheer DC on 23 April, which have yet to be conclusively verified as conflict-related.

\(^2\) This figure does not necessarily reflect the actual number of IDPs displaced during the last 48-hour period, only those identified by IOM-DTM during that reporting period.
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

Food Security

Needs:
- On 23 April, through DTM-IOM, food security and other RRM partners were updated on the food and non-food needs of new IDP groups in Zliten (438 households (HHs)), Qasr Alkhyar (36HHs) and Suq Al Jumaa (200 HHs); WFP also received a request from UNHCR for food assistance to 65 HHs in Subratha.

Response:
- On 23 April, WFP together with local partner distributed food assistance to 150 IDP families (750 individuals) in Garabouli through the RRM. On 24 April, WFP distributed food assistance 325 IDPs in Subratha.
- MSF provided a supply of food intended to last one week to the Al Sabaa DC, where lack of food is a concern.

Health

Needs:
- The capacity of hospitals and primary health centres (PHCs) 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.

Response:
- On 23 April, two WHO Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) performed five major and five minor surgeries in the Tarhouna and Gharyan general hospitals. In total, the EMTs have performed 178 surgeries (104 major and 74 minor ones) over the past nine days that EMTs have been deployed at these hospitals.
- On 23 April, IMC Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) in the Female Dorms, Al Zahmoul school and Alfallah I and II collective shelters treated 25 IDPs. 61 IDPs also benefited from health sensitization on hypertension and diabetes prevention at Al Zahmoul school and Alfallah I and II. On 24 April, IMC MMTs treated 10 IDPs in the Female Dorms and Al Zahmoul collective shelters and an additional 14 cases in Alshaheed PHC.
- On 23-24 April, an IRC MMT treated 66 cases in Emhememd Almagrif PHC and 11 cases in Tarik Al Sikka detention centre. IRC also donated portable ultrasound, ECG and CTG equipment to Fashlom PHC.
- On 23-24 April, IOM MMTs treated 38 IDPs in Al Makhtorat collective shelter and 8 refugees and migrants in the Ahmed Benshtwan School collective centre.
- On 24 April, WHO deployed a specialized EMT to Ali Omar Askar hospital in order to enhance capacity at this frontline hospital.
Protection

Needs:
- According to protection partners, armed actors and security institutions have restricted freedom of movement and increased security check toward the civilian population. Individuals, including IDPs, originally from the east have been particularly targeted due to perceived risk of military involvement or political affiliation.

Response:
- On 23 April, the UNHCR hotline responded to 16 calls for information about available shelter and services (including 15 calls from urban refugees and one from IDPs), represented. UNHCR also continues to support migrants and refugees in its Community Day Centre, where over 120 persons are assisted on a daily basis with counselling as well as healthcare and NFIs.
- As of 23 April, some 1,700 IDP children have been reached with psychosocial (PSS) assistance and recreational activities in seven collective centres and urban settings. On 24 refugees and migrants in the LRC Ben Shetwan School collective centre received psycho-social assistance.
- On 24 April, UNHCR and IOM transferred 328 refugees and migrants from the Qasr bin Ghashir DC to Azzawya DC. The transfer was conducted after 12 individuals were injured when an armed group entered the DC the previous day.

Shelter & NFI

Needs:
- According to Shelter partners, 6 new collective shelters have been identified, which will require assessment and support in terms of NFI assistance.
- 70 refugees and migrants in urban setting in Swani area were scheduled to be transferred by IOM to the Ahmed Benshtwan School collective centre but could not be as, according to LRC, the centre, which LRC opened this week to provide shelter to refugees and migrants, does not have space. Refugees and migrants face discrimination when attempting to access collective centres set up by local authorities.

Response:
- On 23 April, UNHCR and the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) distributed NFIs to 17 IDP families (85 individuals) in Misrata. In al Khums, 60 IDPs received dignity kits. 30 IDPs received baby kits in Hotel 17 February collective centre in Tripoli. NFI packages were provided to 21 refugee and migrant families (105 individuals) in the LRC Ben Shetwan collective centre, while three refugee and migrant families (15 individuals) in urban settings received NFI packages.
- UNHCR and LibAid have provided NFIs to 5,900 IDPs in collective shelters and urban areas in the Warshefana area and cities along the coast including Sabratha, Azzawya, Al Maya and Garabulli.
- On 24 April, joint agency distribution reached 65 IDP families (325 individuals) in Sabratha with NFI and food packages.

Total people assisted to date:
- 3,800
  - 3,400 people assisted with GBV interventions
  - 1,400 children provided with psychosocial support
- 11,700
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:
- Populations affected by the conflict — including the approximately 37,600 IDPs in collective shelters and urban settings, the nearly 3,300 refugees and migrants detained in insecure areas and the unknown number of other civilians trapped by frontline fighting — struggle to access safe water for drinking and to meet basic hygiene and sanitation needs.

Response:
- On 23 April, UNICEF under the RRM mechanism distributed through national partners 170 hygiene kits to IDP families in Garabouli and 25 hygiene kits to IDP families in Misrata, benefiting approximately 975 individuals (of whom approximately 350 children).
- On 24 April, LRC distributed drinking water to IDPs in Azzawiya Street Nursery collective centre.

FUNDING

Tripoli Flash Appeal 2019
US$ 10.2 million requested

With the launch of the Tripoli Flash Appeal, humanitarian actors urgently seek US$10.2 million to assist some 100,000 highly vulnerable people in and around Tripoli.

US$2 million funding has been allocated by the CERF to respond to the current emergency and to ensure civilians receive timely life-saving assistance.

The humanitarian community continues to appeal for US$202 million under the Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2019. To date, 7 per cent of this plan is funded.