

## OVERVIEW

## TUNISIA:

Most sectors on borders well covered (OCHA 5 April)

Camp population is fluctuating between 6000 and 9000 people (IOM/UNHCR 31 March)

Chadian and Sudanese are the largest groups in camps (IOM 5 April)

Migrant workers arriving at the border report harassments and robbery at checkpoints, denial of food, health care and other basic services by Libyans. (UNHCR 22 March, inter-agency assessment led by OCHA 13 March)

## ALGERIA:

People crossing into Algeria at 4 known border crossings.

Border crossings into Algeria diminished from 400 to 150 crossings per day (IOM 29 March)

## NIGER:

More than 29'000 people crossed the border since beginning of the crisis. (IOM April)

Dirkou: Reception centre for 400 person established (IOM)

## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Begin of uprising: 11 February 2011

- The humanitarian situation in areas most affected by fighting continues to deteriorate. (OCHA 5 April)
- Priority: Protection of civilians and delivery of humanitarian assistance within Libya and in border areas. (OCHA 31 March)
- Concern: Protection of civilians, gender-based violence, landmines and human rights violations. (OCHA 5 April)
- The number of humanitarian organisations operating in the east of Libya is increasing gradually. (OCHA 6 April)

## LIBYA:

Urgent need for humanitarian access to conflict affected areas in north-western Libya. (OCHA 5 April)

Misrata: Reports indicate a dire humanitarian situation (OCHA 5 April)

Brega: Electricity and water supplies have been cut off, food shortages likely. (OCHA 5 April)

Reports of internally displaced people returning to areas of origin in eastern Libya where fighting has stopped (OCHA 5 April)

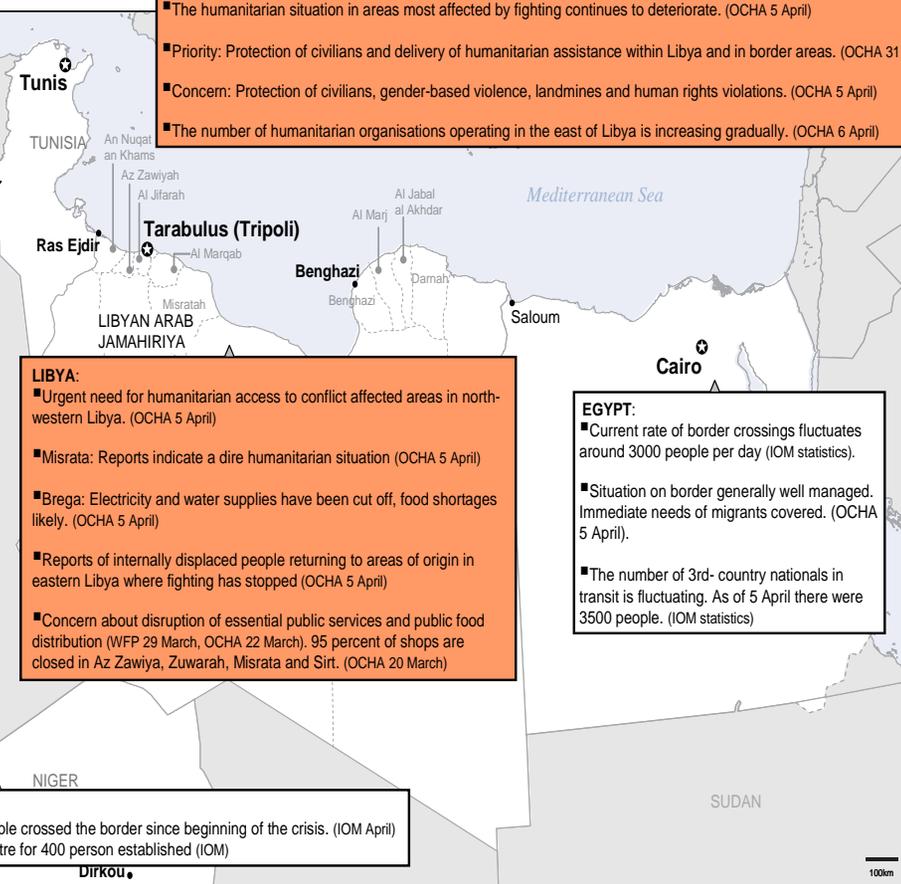
Concern about disruption of essential public services and public food distribution (WFP 29 March, OCHA 22 March). 95 percent of shops are closed in Az Zawiyah, Zuwarah, Misrata and Sirt. (OCHA 20 March)

## EGYPT:

Current rate of border crossings fluctuates around 3000 people per day (IOM statistics).

Situation on border generally well managed. Immediate needs of migrants covered. (OCHA 5 April).

The number of 3rd- country nationals in transit is fluctuating. As of 5 April there were 3500 people. (IOM statistics)



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Feedback: ocha@un.org, romeneza@un.org, http://ochaonline.un.org/romeneza | www.reliefweb.int

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Agency responsible for maintaining this page: OCHA

Responsible for this version: Marcus Elten (elten@un.org)

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The information below is drawn from primary and secondary sources, including UNDAC updates, agency sources, OCHA Sitreps, media reports, common operational data set, inter-agency contingency planning, the regional flash appeal for the Libya crisis launched 5 March, and media.

## HUMANITARIAN PROFILE

## People in need of humanitarian assistance in Libya:

<b>973,000</b>	Persons could be affected by conflict in Libya (Inter-agency contingency planning 29 March)
Humanitarian situation in Misrata and Brega deteriorating (OCHA 6 April)	
Numbers of internally displaced people in Eastern Libya decreasing as people are returning to Ajdabiya (OCHA 6 April)	

## Breakdown of population groups on borders

<b>2,700</b>	Average rate of people crossing the border into Tunisia and Egypt (Inter-agency contingency planning 29 March)
<b>9,000 - 9400</b>	People in need of transport and shelter assistance on Tunisian Border (IOM statistics 6 April). <b>2'700</b> classified as people of concern by UNHCR (6 April)
<b>3,500</b>	Number of 3rd-country nationals stranded at Saloum Border (IOM 6 April). <b>323</b> classified as people of concern by UNHCR (6 April)
<b>85,185</b>	Number of Libyans who crossed the Egyptian and Tunisian Border since crisis onset - not counting returns. (IOM statistics 6 April)
<b>420</b>	Families at Choucha camp, Tunisia (IOM 27 March). (plus 70 since 25 March)
<b>420</b>	Women and Children at Saloum border, Egypt (IOM 28 March)- (plus 242 families since 25 March)

(compiled as of 6 April)

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

## Strategic objectives based on Regional Flash Appeal for Libyan Crisis (launched 5 March):

- To ensure that people who leave Libya for Tunisia, Egypt and Niger receive the full range of humanitarian relief, and to transport them to their countries of origin promptly.
- Within government and opposition-controlled parts of Libya, assess, analyze and respond to current and imminent humanitarian needs.
- Devise measures to obtain humanitarian access to populations in all areas and to facilitate the outflow of those who wish to leave.
- Establish capacity and preparedness for a worst-case scenario of greater outflow or/and emergence of significant humanitarian needs within Libya.

# NEEDS

## PLANNING FIGURES

**Most likely scenario** (Inter-agency Contingency Planning for Libya Crisis 29 March): **1,508,000**  
(regional cumulative)

- **973,000** person affected in Libya
- 327,342 internally displaced people (this figure is included in above listed estimate of 973,000 people affected in Libya)
- **535,000** migrant workers leaving Libya

**Worst case scenario** (Inter-agency Contingency Planning for Libya Crisis 29 March): **5 million**  
(regional cumulative)

- **3.6 million** (up to) **people would require humanitarian assistance in Libya** (Assumption: 50% of Libyan population, 80% of an estimated 20% of migrants who chose to stay in Libya)
- **1.4 million crossing the border** (600,000 Libyans, 800,000 migrant workers)

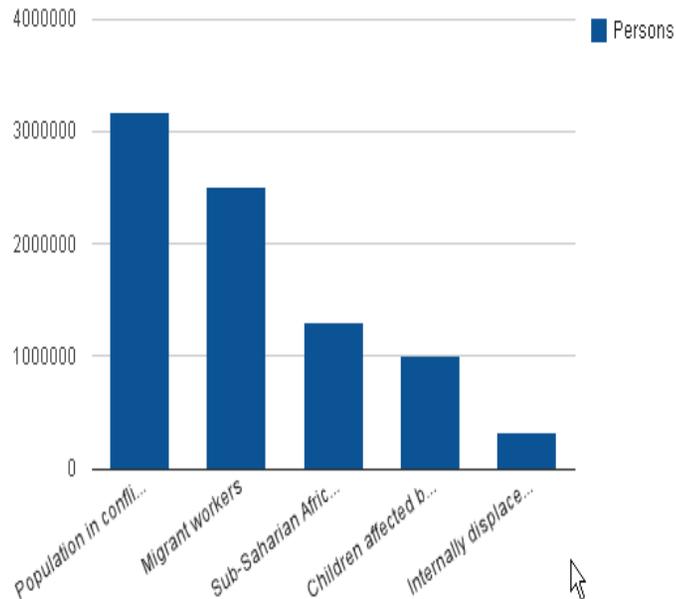
**UNHCR Planning for 3 months** (29 March): **535,000**  
(regional cumulative)

### People leaving Libya:

- **Egypt: 250,000**
- **Tunisia: 250,000** (inc 90,000 Libyan refugees)
- **Niger: 20,000**
- **Algeria: 15,000**

(compiled as 1 April)

Vulnerable Groups in Libya



## Vulnerable Groups in Libya:

<b>Up to 3.1 million</b>	People could be affected by conflict inside Libya (Inter-agency Contingency Planning for Libya Crisis 29 March)
<b>2.5 million</b>	Migrant workers (pre-crisis): 1million Egyptians, 1.5million sub-Saharan& others (IOM 7 March)
<b>1.3 million</b>	Estimated number of Sub-Saharan Africans: Particular concern over reports of violent attacks , harassment and robbery (UNHCR 22 March, media 9 March)
<b>1 million</b>	Estimated number of children affected by conflict (Save the Children 6 March)
<b>327,000</b>	Estimate for internally displaced people (Inter-agency contingency planning, 29 March)

(compiled as of 1 April)

## PROTECTION BOX

(compiled by Protection of Civilians Unit, OCHA, 23 March)

- Reports of civilians injured and killed, and damage to civilian property, including to oil and gas facilities, as well as medical facilities. Casualties and damage resulting from attacks by the Government forces, as well as fighting between Government and opposition forces. Unverified reports of casualties due to coalition strikes.
- Unverified reports of the use of civilians as human shields by Government forces.
- Main constraints on access due to ongoing hostilities. Additional concern for obstruction of access to wounded fearing reprisals by Government militias. During HC mission, Libyan authorities denied any need for international assistance, but indicated willingness to facilitate access for humanitarian organisations.
- Considerable concern for civilians being subject to violence, harassment and intimidation, in particular sub-Saharan nationals and journalists. Reports of arrests and disappearances, including ill treatment during detention.
- Reports of large areas contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). No effective coordination for reporting, recording and documenting identified landmines and UXO hazards (OCHA 6 April)

## NEEDS, GAPS AND COVERAGE

### Multi-sectoral:

- Libya: Concern over access to basic services in conflict affected areas. (UNHCR, OCHA)
- Coverage of most basic services at border Egyptian and Tunisian border areas adequate. (OCHA 17 March)
- 80% of migrants entering Tunisia have passports and documentation. (interagency assessment, 13 March)

### Shelter:

- Tunisia: UNHCR reinforced its capacity to open a new camp for 20'000 people at Ras Ejdir Border. (23 March)
- Egypt: Inadequate shelter for migrants waiting in transit at Salloum border. (IOM, 11 March)
- UNHCR erected communal sub hall for newly arrived families at Salloum border. (UNHCR, 23 March)

### Health (Libya):

- Latest information suggest no further need for emergency medical supplies but rather need for chronic medical supplies and equipment in the east (OCHA Sitrep 31 March)
- Humanitarian actors are responding to needs in established hospitals and clinics (OCHA 24 March)
- Reports of critical shortages of nurses to assist Intensive Care Units. (OCHA, 17 March)
- Estimated 700,000 people could be without full access to health services in Western Libya. (inter-agency assessment 13 March, OCHA)

### Food Security (Libya):

- Food security could become problematic as stocks are not adequately replenished. (WFP 24 March)
- WFP has signed agreement with Libyan Red Cross to assist 105,000 people in and around Benghazi (WFP 24 March)
- Prices of food and other commodities have increased exponentially. (inter-agency assessment 13 March, OCHA)
- 95% of shops are closed in Az Zawiyah, Zuwarah, Misrata and Sirt. (inter-agency assessment 13 March, OCHA)
- Shortages of grain, sugar and oil. (OIC 12 March)

(compiled as 31 March)

## ASSESSMENT BOX

### Assessments planned:

- Inter-agency Risk Assessment to Benghazi is being conducted to undertake security survey (currently being conducted, OCHA 31 March)
- Inter-agency assessment to assess humanitarian needs and key sectors for response to East of Libya will be conducted in the coming days if security permits (OCHA 31 March)
- IMC is planning to conduct an assessment in Al Butwen to assess needs of new IDPs (OCHA 31 March)
- Libyan Appeal Team is planning food assessment in Libya (OCHA 5 April)

### Findings of inter-agency assessment conducted at the Choucha camp (Tunisia) on 13 March indicates:

43%	of interviewed migrants reported leaving Libya after their companies shut down or following termination of their contracts
32%	reported leaving due to threats of violence or direct violence by the Government authorities
18%	reported leaving due to threats or direct violence by opposition
7%	due to their inability to purchase food or because they had no money

### The assessment also indicates:

60%	of migrants came from Tripoli and the remaining 40% came from nearby cities such as Sirt, Misrata and Az Zawiyah
54%	of the migrants are construction workers and around 48 % of them are living without legal status in Libya
85%	of migrants reported that Government authorities confiscated their belongings and money en route the Libyan-Tunisian border.
90%	of migrants have been denied food by shopkeepers and prices of basic food commodities have increased significantly inside Libya
95%	of shops are closed in Az Zawiyah, Zuwarah, Misrata and Sirt
Most	of the health facilities are functional except those in Misrata and Zuwarah which are closed due to insecurity of staff
2740	migrants stated that they are unwilling to return to their home countries

## INFORMATION GAPS

- Humanitarian caseload and needs within Libya
  - Impact of fighting on civilians.
  - Harassment of migrant workers.
  - Harassment of sub-Saharan African workers.
  - Internal displacement of Libyan nationals - locations / numbers.
- (compiled as of 19 March, OCHA)

# RESPONSE

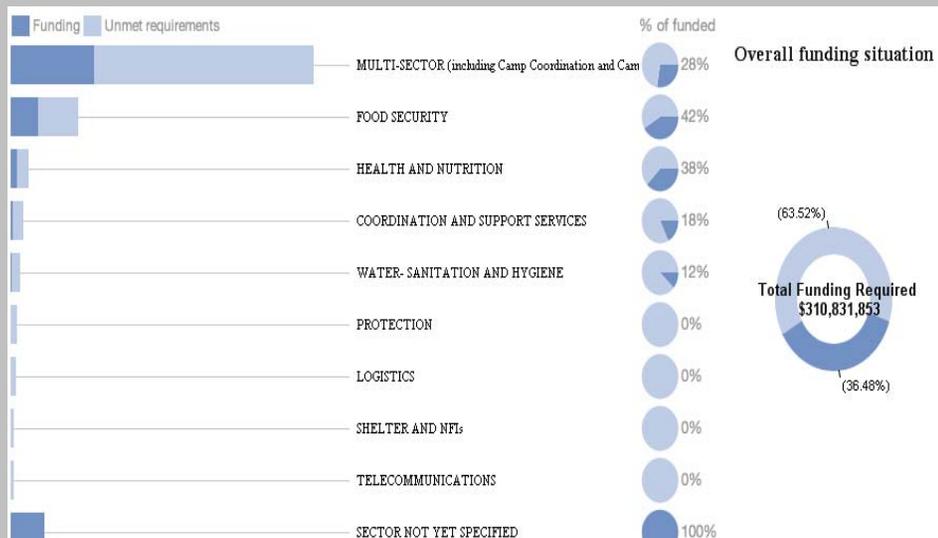
## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

### Access: Severe constraints

- **Security:** Continued fighting, unclear front lines, allegations of attacks on civilian population, banditry and fragmented armed groups. Possible influx of mercenaries and weapons.
- **Infrastructure:** Benghazi port is fully operational (OCHA 6 April). Unreliable telecommunications, and potential lack of fuel to eastern Libya due to supply line disruption. (OCHA 23 March)

### Capacity: Major constraints

- **Limited international capacity in Libya**, strong Libyan Red Crescent Society.
- **Robust responses on borders** by the Government of Tunisia and Egypt,



## In-country Response Capacity

- Please refer to 3W for more detailed information
- Limited UN in-country presence, all expatriate staff evacuated
- Libyan Red Crescent Society is strong and operating throughout country
- East Libya: Islamic Relief, ICRC, Red Cross/Red Crescent, IOM, MSF, Egyptian Syndicat and Arab's Doctors Union, French Government, Kuwait Government, Save the Children, WFP (OCHA 13 March)

## REGIONAL RESPONSE

For detailed information on output information please consult OCHA Sitreps and Agency websites. Compiled as of 31 March, OCHA.

### Coordination

- Mr. Rashid Kkalikov is appointed as HC for the Libya crisis.
- Humanitarian Country Team established for the region (regular meetings are scheduled for Mondays 3pm)
- Health, Food Security and Logistics have been formed to improve coordination of response (OCHA 31 March)
- IOM and UNHCR have merged operations to respond to the needs of displaced populations (OCHA 29 March)
- A revision of the flash appeal will take place this week (OCHA 29 March)
- An inter-agency assessment is being prepared for eastern Libya to assess humanitarian needs (OCHA 30 March)

### Tunisia

- Robust Government response to situation on border, supported by UN agencies (lead UNHCR & IOM), Cross/Crescent Movement and NGOs (OCHA 17 March)
- Current capacity to respond robust, including for increased rates of border crossings
- UNDAC mission established On-site Operations Coordination Center (OSOCC) on 4 March.

### Egypt

- Robust response by Egyptians authorities, with support from UN agencies, Red Crescent, and local relief organisations and charities (OCHA 17 March)
- Establishment of site for families near Salloum Border (OCHA 17 March)

### Libya

- No UN presence in western Libya. Gradual increase of humanitarian capacity in eastern part of Libya (OCHA 29 March)
- WFP is stepping up provision of food inside Libya with distribution in eight different location north of Ajdabiya and south of Benghazi (WFP 31 March)
- Libyan Red Crescent headquarters in Benghazi.
- UNHCR is operating through its national staff a hotline for refugees and asylum seekers currently in country

### Niger

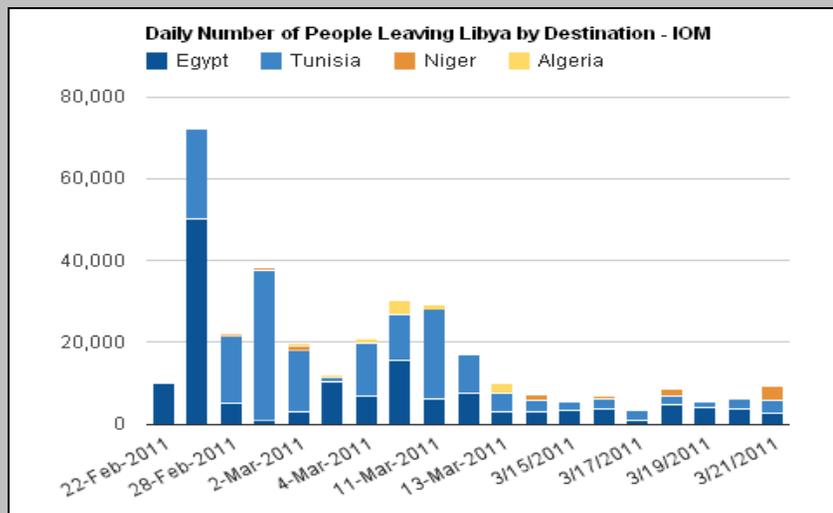
- A transit center is set-up in Agadez (Niger) by IOM, UNICEF, ICRC and MSF Spain for African workers leaving Libya.

### Algeria

- Algerian Government processing border crossings.
- IOM supporting the evacuation of migrant workers (17 March)

# Facts and Figures

Migration Flow		Daily Arrivals on 4 April	Overall Arrivals as of 4 April	Daily Arrivals on 5 April	Overall Arrivals as of 5 April
TUNISIA***	Tunisians	39	19,880	40	19,920
	Libyans	184	36,789	1,706	38,495
	Other TCNs	890***	164,110	841	164,788
	<b>Total Tunisia</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>220,779</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>223,203</b>
EGYPT	Egyptians	284	81,631	243	81,874
	Libyans	1,545	44,979	1,711	46,690
	Other TCNs	1114	50,998	1066	52,064
	<b>Total Egypt</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>177,608</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>180,628</b>
NIGER	Nigeriens	1654	27,076		27,076
	TCNs	233	2,058		2,058
	<b>Total Niger</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>29,134</b>		<b>29,134</b>
ALGERIA (Source : ECHO)	<b>Total Algeria</b>		<b>10,679</b>		<b>10,679</b>
CHAD	<b>Total Chad</b>		<b>4,719</b>		<b>4,719</b>
SUDAN (source: OCHA)	<b>Total Sudan</b>		<b>2,800</b>		<b>2,800</b>
ITALY	<b>Total Italy</b>		<b>1,489</b>		<b>1,489</b>
MALTA	<b>Total Malta</b>		<b>815</b>		<b>815</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>		<b>7,846</b>	<b>448,023</b>	<b>5,607</b>	<b>453,467</b>



## HUMANITARIAN INDICATORS

### General

Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Value (per 1,000 people)	Date of Value	Source
Life expectancy at birth M/F	71 / 76	2008	WHO
Under-5 Mortality Rate	18.5	2008	MDGS UN
Children Under 5 stunted	19%	2008	WHO

### Food Security

Indicator	Value	Date of Value	Source
Arable Land	1.03%	2005	CIA Fact book
% Children under 5 that are underweight for their age	5	2009	UNDP HDR
% Total population undernourished	< 5	2010	UNDP HDR

### Health

Indicator	Value	Date of Value	Source
Average population per health facility	312	2008	PopuStat
Number of health workers per 10,000 population	- Nr. of physicians: 12.5 - Nr. of nurses & midwives: 48.8	2010	WHOSIS
Coverage of DPT3 Vaccination	97%	2008	WHO
Coverage of measles vaccination ( 6 mon - 15 y)	98%	2008	Global Health Observatory Database (WHO)
% of expected deliveries by Cesarean section	7.2%	1995	Oxford Journal
Probability of dying under 5	17/1000		WHO