

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by Cairo and New York. It covers the period from 20 March to 22 March. The next report will be issued on or around 24 March.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- On 22 March, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya briefed Member States in Geneva on the humanitarian situation resulting from the Libyan crisis.
- To date, more than 335,658 people have left fled Libya since the beginning of the crisis. Some 9,000 remain stranded along Libya's borders with Tunisia and Egypt.
- As of 21 March, IOM and UNHCR have provided evacuation assistance for more than 60,000 people who have left Libya.
- The Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis, which requested US\$160.3 million, is 63 per cent funded, with \$101 million received and \$624, 581 pledged.

II. Situation Overview

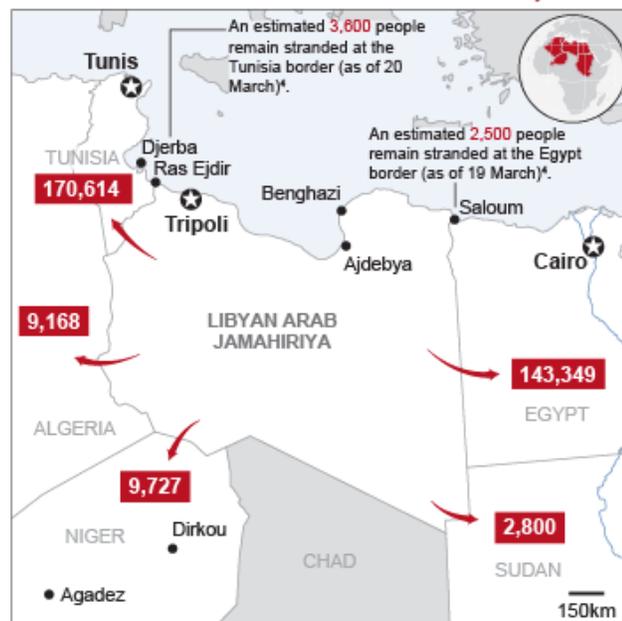
On 22 March, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya briefed Member States in Geneva on the humanitarian situation. UNHCR and IOM also presented updates on their respective programme and priorities. At the meeting, concern was expressed over the humanitarian impact of the ongoing hostilities. It was recognized that there was a high level of uncertainty over the present situation inside the country. The need to assist third country nationals fleeing the violence in Libya, including by repatriating them to their countries of origin was also highlighted. The meeting also underscored the need to identify solutions to resettle some 1,000 third country nationals (mostly Iraqis and Palestinians) at Libya's borders with Egypt and Tunisia who do not wish to return to their countries.

The situation of civilians in and around Ajdebya, Misrata and other locations where active fighting continues remains of grave concern. In addition to the risk of personal injury from the fighting, the population of these towns may also have humanitarian needs arising from the disruption of regular services and supply lines.

The presence of assistance actors inside Libya remains very limited due to prevailing security conditions. Hostilities in the immediate vicinity of Benghazi have been diminishing, resulting in better access for regular traffic and commercial activity.

IOM and UNHCR estimate that as of 21 March, 335,658 people have left Libya.

Number of people who left Libya **335,658**



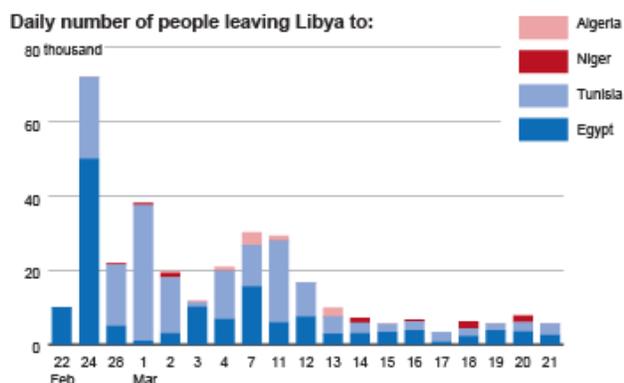
III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



EMERGENCY SHELTER/MIGRATION/POPULATION MOVEMENTS

IOM and UNHCR estimate that as of 20 March, 335,658 people have left Libya. They include 170,614 to Tunisia; 143,349 to Egypt; 9,727 to Niger; 9,168 to Algeria; and 2,800 to Sudan.

To date, IOM/UNHCR provided evacuation assistance for at least 59,913 people, including over 44,950 from Tunisia and some 11,360 from Egypt. On 20 March, 1,488 people from five nationalities were evacuated from the Tunisian border. IOM estimates that prior to the crisis, Libya was host to over two million migrant workers.



As of 20 March, the total caseload at the Tunisian and the Egyptian borders is estimated at 9,000, including 3,000 to 7,000 in Tunisia and 2,300 in Saloum - Egypt.

Over 40 percent of the 2,300 migrants stranded at the Saloum border are Chadians. Chadians are reportedly being separated from Libyans by the Egyptian authorities. This is in order to avoid confrontations between Libyans and Chadians, who have been accused of working as mercenaries for the Libyan Government. In addition, there are 150 Ethiopians and 20 Nigerians stranded at the border.

Needs:

Libya:

There are reports of shortages of baby diapers, sanitary towels for women and specific baby powder brands inside Libya.

According to Islamic Relief and Libyan Appeal Team family tents might be needed for Libyan IDPs inside Libya.

Tunisia:

According to the Tunisian Civil Protection, on 21 March, around 3,307 people crossed the border, including 566 Libyans (17 percent).

While the influx of families to the camps in the vicinity of the border continues, their numbers has recently declined as a result of the increased rate of evacuations. As of 20 March, some 308 families comprising 697 members, including 353 women and 114 children and remain at the camp, a 46 per cent decline from the number of families reported a few days ago. Some families tend to stay longer at the camp and are unwilling to leave due to the internal security situation in their home countries.

The number of cases of respiratory infections and diarrhea is increasing at the Choucha camp. IMC reports that mental health issues are on the rise.

Egypt:

A total of 2,473 people crossed the Saloum border on 21 March, 45 percent were Libyans and 25 percent Egyptians. IOM estimates that as of 20 March, approximately 2,300 people remained stranded at the Libyan border with Egypt.

UNICEF estimates that as of 21 March, a total of 97 women and 81 children are stranded at the Saloum border. The departure hall continues to be used exclusively by families.

The situation of some Palestinian families, particularly those with no valid travel documents, remains problematic. ICRC reports indicate that 40 Palestinians were denied access into Egypt via Saloum crossing point. IOM and UNHCR are discussing possible solutions with the Egyptian authorities and the Palestinian Embassy in Cairo.

Niger: NSTR

Algeria:

At least 9,168 people from 25 nationalities have crossed the border since 24 February. Hundreds of migrants, mainly Mauritians and Bangladeshis, remain in three transit centres.

Response:**Tunisia:**

On 20 March, around 2,450 people crossed the Ras Ejdair border, of whom 88 percent were third-country nationals, excluding Tunisians and Libyans, who needed transportation assistance. IOM needs to evacuate over 2,000 people stranded at the Libyan-Tunisian border, three-quarters of them are Bangladeshis.

The restructuring of Choucha camp is ongoing. UNHCR reinforced its capacity to open a new camp with the capacity to host up to 20,000 people.

The UAE Red Crescent camp is doubling its capacity to shelter about 2,000 people in case of massive influx of migrants/refugees.

By mid next week, with the arrival of a kitchen tent and other related facilities, the new camp being established by IFRC will shelter 700 people. This camp is planned for a predominantly male population.

WFP continues providing approximately 5,000 cooked meals a day to migrant workers in cooperation with the Tunisian Red Crescent and meals to those awaiting repatriation at the Djerba airport through UK-based NGO, Muslim Hands. WFP's existing kitchen capacity in Choucha is being maintained at approximately 20,000 meals a day in case of a renewed influx from Libya.

WFP's mobile storage units have arrived in Tunisia and assembly will begin soon.

The Tunisian Ministry of Health, with WHO support, will continue running an epidemiological surveillance system, providing essential drugs, and collecting health data to monitor and provide health services at the Choucha camp. Seven health-care points, including two field hospitals, are operating. IMC will establish a health post at the transit Choucha camp.

Some 47 tons of UNICEF supplies comprising essential items for health, child protection, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene have arrived in Ben Guerdane city near the border.

Monitoring and implementation of sanitation activities at the camps is ongoing, mainly in collaboration with the Ben Guerdan Municipality. Organizations constructed 65 sanitation facilities, which include around 240 pits latrines and two washing areas. Islamic Relief-France distributed 400 family hygiene kits.

The solid waste burden is decreasing at the Choucha camp, with 137 municipal workers deployed to remove the waste at the camp. WHO is also ensuring that sanitation and hygiene practices are in place, including garbage collection and disposal.

UNICEF has completed the initial assessment to identify needs of women and children at the Choucha camp.

UNICEF and UNFPA continue providing psychosocial support to women and children stranded at the border camps. UNICEF and Save the Children have trained 30 social workers and psychologists on Child Protection and Education.

IMC is improving mental health care provision through local procurement of specialized medications and providing training for primary health care providers. Some cases are being referred to local hospitals.

20 women at the Choucha camp attended a training on Women's Safety. Following the opening of Save the Children and UNICEF's a site for children, Baby Tent, the local Tunisian Scouts organization provided entertainment for children through "animation". The Tunisian Ministry of Children visited the site and gave out toys to the children.

Egypt:

UNHCR is erecting a communal rub hall to be used by newly-arrived families and rehabilitating another two halls donated by Saloum crossing point administration to accommodate children and women. DFID has pre-

positioned 2,100 tents in its warehouse in Dubai for use by UNHCR if needs arise. In addition, the UK-based Human Rights Foundation and CRS have distributed 2,000 and 10,000 meals, respectively, on 21 March. Medecin Du Monde is purchasing 6,000 milk packets for people stranded at the border. Swiss Aid is planning to distribute 500 hygiene kits for people at the border.

The local community of Saloum is providing assistance to people stranded at the border, including the provision of a temporary big tent to accommodate 200 people and 1,000 meals.

Psycho-social support to the children and women in the family area continues. An international expert on psychosocial support is also planned to be deployed in the coming days. Child protection messages are being tested and will soon be put up in the child friendly space at the departure hall. In addition, UNICEF continues deploying Child Protection, WASH and health officers to monitor children's needs. Six early childhood facilitators have received additional training and will be deployed in the coming days to work with children on the border.

UNICEF will coordinate with a cleaning company to increase manpower and will continue to coordinate the collection of paper and plastic waste on-site. Through coordination with partners, UNICEF will further increase the number of waste collection bins around the facility. The additional mobile toilet blocks are now fully operational and their septic tanks are being emptied three times per day. WHO is ensuring that sanitation and hygiene practices are in place, including garbage collection and disposal.

UNICEF delivered 54,000 liters of water for sanitation to the site; this volume of supply will be maintained for the coming days and can be increased yet further if required.

WHO is actively working to improve the newly refurbished 24-hour emergency clinic at the Egypt-Libya border crossing.

Niger: NSTR

Algeria: NSTR

Gaps & Constraints: NSTR



FOOD SECURITY

Needs:

According to an inter-agency assessment, prices of food and other commodities have increased exponentially inside Libya. The food supply chain in Libya continues to be interrupted due to the unrest.

Response:

ICRC is transporting 175 tons of basic food commodities (including rice and sugar) to Benghazi.

WFP continues pre-positioning food stocks in Libya and the surrounding countries for emergency response, with a total of 10,000 metric tonnes of food having been already mobilized.

Gaps & Constraints: NSTR



HEALTH

Needs:

Medical needs in Libya are on the rise due to the recent fighting and are exacerbated by shortages of medical staff.

Response:

IMC is currently in Benghazi, with a team of doctors and 16 nurses who will soon starting work at the Benghazi Medical Center. ICRC continues to be present in Benghazi.

IMC has received lists of items required by three hospitals located in the western part of Libya. The organization is planning to send initial supplies to these hospitals.

Gaps & Constraints: NSTR



PROTECTION

Concerns:

UNHCR said on 22 March that the fighting in eastern Libya between pro-Government and opposition forces had left thousands of Libyans internally displaced. While the number of internally displaced is not known, UNHCR talked to people who had seen civilians flee the towns of Ajdebya, Benghazi, Derna and Tobruk.

IMC reported that on 18 March, 2000 people fled from Ajdebya to Tobruk as a result of increased violence in Eastern Libya. These internally displaced persons (IDPs) are reportedly staying in schools, where they have limited supplies and are in need of health services, blankets and food. Most IDPs from Ajdebya have moved from schools to host families. There are unconfirmed reports of an additional 80,000 IDPs within Libya. IMC is verifying reports of large number of IDPs between Ajdebya and Tobruk and between Ajdebya and Benghazi.

Several reports indicate that the city of Ajdebya has suffered from extensive destruction in the recent fighting between the Government forces and the opposition.

Reports were received of fighting between Libyan Government forces and opposition forces on 21 and 22 March in Misrata leading to killing of at least 45 people, including civilians and among them four children, and injuring some 189. Anecdotal reports from local inhabitants indicate that civilians were allegedly used as human shields amid air strikes in Misrata. According to the opposition, the situation in Misrata is critical, as there is no water, fuel or electricity.

On 21 March, Amnesty International reported during the past few days a significant deterioration of the situation in Benghazi and elsewhere in Eastern Libya, as pro-Government groups with presence in towns and villages, carried out targeted and indiscriminate armed attacks.

A Libyan Government official announced that the international coalition bombardment on 20 and 21 March has killed 64 people. The coalition has denied any civilian casualties.

On 22 March, there were reports of heavy shelling of Zintan, in western Libya by Government forces, which resulted in the destruction of a mosque.

According to UNHCR, there have been cases of rape and kidnapping against sub-Saharan women by Libyans, as well as assassinations of Nigerian men by opposition forces because they were suspected to be pro-Government mercenaries. Migrant workers arriving at the border are continuously reporting harassment and robbery at checkpoints, and also denial of access to food, health care and other basic services by Libyans.

While four detained journalists were released on 21 March, 13 other journalists are reportedly still missing or detained by Government authorities.

Response:

UNICEF and IOM have established a referral mechanism at the Choucha camp, to which IOM will refer separated and unaccompanied minors to UNICEF. UNICEF is now following-up on three such cases with UNHCR

Gaps & Constraints: NSTR

IV. Coordination

International agencies continue to accelerate preparedness and contingency planning for several scenarios. On the Tunisian side, the planning figures foresee a possible influx of 200,000 to 250,000 people from Libya to Tunisia. These numbers include 150,000 migrant workers and 100,000 Libyans and others who may be of concern for UNHCR. An estimated 7,000 families are expected to require assistance.

WHO and health partners have finalized a joint contingency planning for health. The plan evaluates different scenarios and health response at the Egyptian and Tunisian borders, as well as within the accessible areas

of Libya. UNICEF is leading another contingency planning exercise that covers the north-western parts of Libya.

The inter-agency website for the Libya Crisis, Humanitarian Response in North Africa is available on: <http://northafrica.humanitarianresponse.info/>

OCHA is coordinating interaction with groups engaged in various forms of mapping. Contact Andrej Verity at verity@un.org.

For details of InterAction member agencies and their current activities in response to the situation in Libya, visit: www.interaction.org/crisis-list/interaction-members-respond-crisis-libya

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service, the \$160.3 million Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis is 63 per cent funded as of 22 March. It encompasses the requirements of 19 United Nations agencies and international NGOs.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform the Financial Tracking Service of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@reliefweb.int.

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