



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FACT SHEET

Libya Complex Emergency



USG Humanitarian Fact Sheet #26, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

May 12, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated May 5, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On May 11, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon reported that the Qadhafi government has agreed to meet with the U.N. Special Envoy to Libya, Abdul Ilah Khatib, for a second time. The Secretary-General also publicly called for an immediate ceasefire and unimpeded humanitarian access throughout Libya.
- On May 9, a ship chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) arrived at the Misratah port carrying spare parts for water and electrical supply systems, approximately 8,000 jars of baby food, and medical supplies, including four kits of surgical instruments and surgical dressings. The ship also carried vehicles for ICRC staff working in Misratah. ICRC plans to use the ship as a floating base of operations.
- As of May 12, the security situation in opposition-held areas of Misratah remained relatively calm compared to previous days of shelling by pro-Qadhafi forces on the port and surrounding areas. In discussions with the U.S. Government (USG) Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Benghazi, a non-governmental organization (NGO) working in Misratah confirmed sufficient food and fuel in the city, as well as stable food prices. The NGO noted that shops are open and cars are driving through streets in the opposition-held northern enclave.
- In western Libya, fighting between pro-Qadhafi and opposition forces continues in the Nafusah mountain range, with hospitals in Zintan and Nalut towns receiving a steady influx of war-wounded; Nalut Hospital admits an average of 20 wounded people per day. At the Dahiba border crossing with Tunisia, intermittent clashes in recent days has caused some residents of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Red Crescent camp in Dahiba, as well as NGO staff working in the area, to flee as a result of insecurity. As of May 12, the opposition retained control of the border crossing.
- USAID and the U.S. Department of State are providing \$53.5 million for the Libya complex emergency. In addition, the USG has provided military in-kind assistance to transport 1,158 Egyptians from Tunisia to Egypt via U.S. C-130s, valued at nearly \$1.1 million.¹

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, and Chad from Libya	767,671	IOM – May 11, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	275,648	IOM – May 11, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	375,017	IOM – May 11, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	62,429	IOM – May 11, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria and Chad from Libya</i>	42,187	IOM – May 11, 2011
Total Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt, Tunisia, and Niger	247,696	IOM – May 11, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt</i>	74,000	IOM – May 11, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Tunisia</i>	174,105	IOM – May 11, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Niger</i>	3,525	IOM – May 11, 2011

FY 2011 ANNOUNCED USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY

USAID/OFDA ² Assistance for Complex Emergency in Libya ³	\$10,000,000
USAID/FFP ⁴ Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya.....	\$10,000,000
State/PRM Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya ⁵	\$33,500,000
Total USAID and State Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$53,500,000

CONTEXT

- In mid-February, following civilian demonstrations in Tunisia and Egypt, the people of Libya began protesting against the Muammar Qadhafi-led Libyan government. As unrest rapidly spread throughout the country, Libyan security forces under the authority of Muammar Qadhafi began responding to protesting crowds with increasing violence.

¹ The figure will be adjusted as additional information becomes available and is not included in total USG humanitarian assistance figures.

² USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

³ USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$9.7 million as of May 5. The total funding figure includes \$50,000 provided through the U.S. Embassy in Tunis to respond to increasing humanitarian needs on the Tunisia-Libya border.

⁴ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁵ State/PRM has obligated the entire \$33.5 million.

- Ongoing violence has resulted in large-scale population outflows to neighboring countries, protection concerns, and global outcry from the international community regarding human rights violations. On March 1, the U.N. General Assembly unanimously suspended Libya's membership in the U.N. Human Rights Council. In addition, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution on March 17 establishing a no-fly zone over Libya and authorizing member states to take "all necessary measures" to protect civilians under threat of attack. On March 31, the NATO assumed full command of military operations in Libya.
- On March 2, U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia Gordon Gray declared a disaster due to increasing humanitarian needs on the Tunisia–Libya border. In response, USAID/OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Tunis to the Tunisia Red Crescent Society (TRC) for medical care, shelter, blankets, and other emergency assistance.

Population Displacement

- After a May 8 shipwreck near the Italian island of Lampedusa, the Italian Coast Guard and local fishermen rescued more than 500 people who fled Tripoli by sea, according to media sources. On May 7, another ship carrying up to 600 migrants from the Tripoli area sank off the Libyan coast, resulting in an unknown number of deaths. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that more than 10,000 people fleeing Libya by sea have reached islands off the coast of Italy. According to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), at least three boats that departed Libya in late March either sank or disappeared, including one boat carrying 72 migrants that drifted at sea for 16 days, resulting in 61 deaths due to lack of food and water. The U.N. has called on the European Union and others to improve efforts to identify and assist overcrowded migrant boats departing Libya.
- As of May 11, the Libyan Committee for Humanitarian Aid and Relief (LCHR) had registered approximately 109,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Benghazi and in areas east of Benghazi. Of the total, an estimated 20,000 IDPs are residing in public and private buildings; the remaining IDPs are residing with host families. LCHR will continue to adjust the total as new IDPs are registered and data is verified. LCHR and relief organizations plan to identify alternative solutions to protracted displacement.
- In an effort to increase support for Libyan refugees entering Tunisia, the Qatar Red Crescent Society established a small, 50-tent camp for Libyan refugees in Tataouine, Tunisia. On May 4, tents were erected in a sports field designated by local authorities. As of May 11, more than 50,000 Libyans had entered Tunisia through the Dahiba border crossing in southern Tunisia, while more than 80,000 Libyans had entered via the Ra's Ajdir crossing in the North. Others have crossed into Tunisia unofficially.
- As of May 11, more than 37,000 Tunisians had repatriated to Tunisia from Libya. During a May 4 meeting with the DART in Tunisia and an officer from the U.S. Embassy in Tunis, the Director of International Cooperation for the Government of Tunisia's Ministry of Social Affairs reported that approximately 92,000 Tunisians resided in Libya prior to the conflict, and that most returnees are arriving with few possessions or resources. The Ministry of Social Affairs has started a program to help reintegrate Tunisians who resided in Libya for at least six months, through the provision of 400 dinars—approximately \$335—per single person, or 600 dinars—more than \$500—per family.

Health

- The Transitional National Council (TNC) continues to establish a health office to coordinate the health response to the conflict, according to a USAID/OFDA grantee working in Benghazi. The grantee plans to second a staff member to the TNC to advise the health office on health systems, procurement and other logistics, and working with international organizations and NGOs.
- Doctors working in Misratah report that the two main hospitals currently have sufficient medical supplies for approximately 20 days, and that medical consumables and disposables must be continuously restocked. Returning doctors also reported a shortage of nurses in Misratah's medical facilities; NGOs are working to recruit additional nurses to fill the gap. USAID/OFDA grantees continue to provide staff support, including nurses and highly-skilled medical professionals, and supplies to Misratah.
- On May 12, the DART assessed conditions at the Benghazi Medical Center, one of the two main hospitals in the city. The DART reports that the hospital is modern, clean, well-supplied, and fully functional. Hospital staff did not appear to be overwhelmed, and medications continue to be provided free of charge.

Emergency Food Assistance

- On May 12, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) announced that fighting in the Nafusah Mountains is impeding food delivery to western Libya. WFP has been transporting food assistance to the West via a supply route from the Tunisian border, although WFP assistance has yet to reach western Yefrin and Zintan towns, which have been particularly affected by fighting.
- On May 4, the second of three planned ships carrying USAID Title II food assistance for the Libya crisis arrived in Alexandria, Egypt, carrying 31 metric tons (MT) of vegetable oil. WFP is transporting the oil to eastern Libya for onward distribution. The shipment will reduce vegetable oil shortfalls recently reported in eastern Libya.
- The Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for food security issues—plans to conduct an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Libya and Tunisia. Participating organizations will begin collecting household food

security data and assessing markets in the coming weeks. While WFP reported that mid-April assessments indicated limited food stores in eastern Libya, populations do not currently appear to have difficulty acquiring food, indicating that stocks are being replenished in some way. The EFSA seeks to determine how, and at what rate, food stocks are being replenished. The cluster expects preliminary EFSA findings in the coming weeks.

Transition Issues

- The USAID Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) member of the DART continues to assess transition and stabilization needs in eastern Libya. While humanitarian needs have not proven dire in areas accessible to the humanitarian community, medium-term transition issues are being increasingly discussed.
- In conjunction with U.S. Special Envoy to Libya Chris Stevens, the USAID/OTI representative has met with various TNC entities, including the Minister of Economy and the Media and Communications Committee, and donors to discuss stabilization and transition issues. The USAID/OTI representative has also met with local media outlets and various civil society organizations, including the Boy and Girl Scout Club and a gender-focused NGO, to better understand their activities and potential needs for assistance.

Anti-Landmine Activities

- ICRC, in coordination with the Libyan Red Crescent, and two NGOs are working to clear unexploded ordnance (UXO) from areas in and around Ajdabiya. The NGOs are collaborating closely with the Ajdabiya local council to access locked homes and buildings where unexploded devices reportedly exist. The local council has positioned representatives at the gates of Ajdabiya to inform returnees about the risks associated with explosive devices. UXO-clearing agencies are also prepositioning additional clearance teams and equipment in Benghazi in preparation for expansion of activities to western Libya.
- ICRC and the NGOs are also conducting mine awareness campaigns; the NGOs have recruited volunteers to distribute informational pamphlets, hang posters, and communicate UXO-related messages through radio stations and mosque networks.
- On May 11, the DART observed mine awareness training activities at the Benghazi Zoo organized by NGOs and implemented by the local Boy and Girl Scout clubs. The activities aimed to teach children about the dangers associated with UXO. Participants included children from Benghazi, as well as internally displaced children from other eastern Libyan cities, including Ajdabiya.

FY 2011 USG ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Agency for Cooperation and Technical Development (ACTED)	Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$25,000
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$500,000
Danish Refugee Council	Protection, Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$438,649
International Relief and Development	Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$349,223
TRC	Emergency Relief Supplies	Tunisia	\$50,000
TRC	USAID/OFDA Commodities: 2,000 blankets; 40 rolls of plastic sheeting; 9,600 water containers	Tunisia	\$40,300
International Medical Corps (IMC)/Merlin	10 health kits and three trauma Kits, plus transportation	Libya	\$357,905
IMC	Health, Logistics and Relief Supplies, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Libya	\$2,500,000
Merlin	Health	Libya	\$519,683
Mercy Corps	Logistics and Relief Supplies, WASH, Agriculture and Food Security	Libya	\$550,000
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya	\$500,000 ⁶
U.N. World Health Organization	Health	TBD	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	Libya	\$750,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Libya	\$750,000
TBD	Emergency Relief Activities and Relief Supplies	Affected Areas	\$205,363
	Program Support Costs		\$1,463,877
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$10,000,000
USAID/FFP			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Libya	\$5,000,000
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Tunisia, Egypt	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$10,000,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IOM	Repatriation, protection, and assistance to refugees and TCNs fleeing Libya	Tunisia, Egypt	\$19,500,000
UNHCR	Management of transit centers in Tunisia; and basic services to migrants in Egypt	Tunisia, Egypt	\$7,000,000
ICRC	Medical and surgical care, water and sanitation facilities, and other activities in the region	Affected Areas, including in Libya	\$7,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$33,500,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2011			\$53,500,000

⁶ The total does not include an additional \$500,000 provided by USAID/OFDA to OCHA's Middle East Office for regional coordination.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on identifying such organizations is available in the “How Can I Help” section of www.usaid.gov (keyword: Libya) or by calling the Center for International Disaster Information (CIDI) at 703-276-1914.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov (keyword: donations)
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int