



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FACT SHEET

Libya Complex Emergency



USG Humanitarian Fact Sheet #23, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

April 28, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated April 25, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On April 28, pro-Qadhafi forces moved to retake Gaziya and Wazin, key border towns located several kilometers from the Tunisia–Libya border. Opposition forces previously captured Wazin and the adjacent border area on April 21, opening a supply route to the Nafusa mountain range and allowing several humanitarian agencies to travel into the area to conduct assessments and deliver relief supplies. As of 2000 hours local time on April 28, fighting continued in the general border area, with opposition forces attempting to reclaim the border post and nearby Wazin town, according to media reports.
- Pro-Qadhafi forces continue to launch rocket attacks on Misratah. On April 26, rockets landed in the informal migrant camp near the Misratah port, resulting in at least two deaths and 20 injuries, according to a USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) grantee working in the area. The port is the primary point of access for humanitarian assistance entering Misratah.
- The U.N. continues to increase its presence in Libya. On April 27, the new U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), Panos Moutmzis, arrived in Cairo to assume his duties in the region. In addition, new U.N. personnel have arrived in Benghazi, including U.N. Department of Safety and Security staff. On April 25, a plane chartered by the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) landed in Benghazi carrying vehicles and other equipment to facilitate the opening of U.N. offices in Benghazi, in addition to relief items.
- On April 27, USAID/OFDA finalized a \$1.5 million contribution to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP). Of the total, \$750,000 will support WFP’s Special Operation to augment logistical and communications capacity for the humanitarian community, including by establishing relief commodity warehouses and four coordination cells in Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia. The remaining \$750,000 will support U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights for Libya, scheduled to begin on May 1.
- USAID and the U.S. Department of State are providing \$47 million for the Libya complex emergency. In addition, the U.S. Government (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, Chad, and Sudan from Libya	629,653	IOM ² – April 27, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	241,717	IOM – April 27, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	297,485	IOM – April 27, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	56,139	IOM – April 27, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria from Libya</i>	14,126	IOM – April 27, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Chad from Libya</i>	17,386	IOM – April 27, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Sudan from Libya</i>	2,800	IOM – April 27, 2011

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

USAID/OFDA 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 ⁵ Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya ⁶	\$27,000,000
Total USAID and State Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$47,000,000

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.
- 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

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

² The International Organization for Migration (IOM)

³ USAID/OFDA has committed nearly \$9.2 million as of April 28. 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 U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁶ State/PRM has obligated the entire \$27 million.

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 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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 \$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.

Misratah Evacuations

- On April 27, the fifth IOM-chartered evacuation ship—the *Red Star One*—transported 935 individuals from Misratah to Benghazi, the majority of whom were Nigerien migrant workers. Sustained shelling of the port prevented the vessel from docking on April 26. The *Red Star One* also delivered 160 metric tons (MT) of food, a highly-trained medical team, and medical supplies—including two ambulances to transport casualties from the hospital in Misratah to the port for medical evacuation. To date, IOM has evacuated 5,512 people from Misratah to Benghazi.
- On April 26, an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)-chartered ship evacuated an estimated 650 people from Misratah to Benghazi. ICRC staff in Benghazi confirmed that the ship’s departure was expedited due to shelling of the port.
- IOM estimates that up to 1,500 migrants await evacuation in Misratah, including approximately 500 migrants who temporarily departed the port area due to rocket attacks.

Population Displacement and Repatriation

- The Libya Committee for Humanitarian Aid and Relief (LCHR) reported registering approximately 106,614 internally displaced persons in Benghazi District, approximately 90 percent of whom are residing with host families, according to the USG Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). The LCHR reports that an estimated 2,000 families in Benghazi have given up their homes and moved in with relatives to allow displaced Libyan families from Ajdabiya, Brega, and Misratah to temporarily occupy their homes free of charge. In anticipation of additional Libyan evacuees from Misratah, the LCHR has prepared two school buildings to accommodate a total of 800 people, if needed.
- IOM continues working to repatriate more than 3,000 Nigerien migrants—currently located at the Salloum transit site in Egypt or in Benghazi—on daily charter flights from Egypt. IOM also plans to repatriate hundreds of Bangladeshis and Chadians in the coming days on both charter and commercial flights.
- On April 24, UNHCR reported completing refugee status determinations for approximately half of the nearly 600 persons of concern (PoCs) at the Salloum transit site, finding most refugee claims credible. UNHCR confirmed that Sweden will resettle 150 PoCs, primarily Eritreans.

Protection

- Eight reported incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) occurred in Tunisian camps during the week of April 18, including two cases involving unaccompanied minors, according to the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA). In response, Tunisian authorities, UNHCR, and health-focused non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are increasing psychosocial support services and protection monitoring in camps. In addition, a GBV working group in Tunisia—led by UNFPA—continues to develop standard operating procedures for referral of GBV cases and an incident reporting form for use in the Ra’s Ajdir border camps.
- In response to reports of sexual violence in eastern Libya, a USAID/OFDA grantee is conducting psychological first aid training for health staff, including in GBV survivor support.
- The U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and an international NGO continue to assess child protection issues in eastern Libya, including child recruitment into armed groups, abduction, and child abuse, including GBV. In addition, UNICEF is discussing the prevention of child recruitment with tribal leaders and the Transitional National Council, while a relief agency and ICRC are conducting family tracing activities on the Egyptian and Tunisian borders and inside Libya.

Health

- Doctors report medical staff fatigue, large daily caseloads, and overcrowded hospital conditions in Misratah, according to a health-focused NGO. Although exhausted, many Libyan doctors in Misratah have reportedly refused to be relieved of their duties; some 570 foreign medical staff, working in Misratah prior to the conflict, also stayed behind to continue providing care. Medical and registration records in one of Misratah’s primary hospitals show that the facility has received more than 4,000 wounded individuals since late February, with more than 500 amputations performed and 465 deaths recorded. The emergency situation has resulted in the suspension of routine care for hospital patients and city residents requiring treatment for chronic conditions. To address overcrowding, health workers are adapting health clinics to provide increased services. NGOs also report that ongoing evacuations of critical cases are gradually relieving pressure on Misratah’s health facilities and decreasing the patient backlog.
- In eastern Libya, NGOs report that assessed hospitals are sufficiently stocked with medical supplies. However, needs related to antenatal care and psychosocial support remain.

Emergency Food Assistance

- On April 23, a second WFP-chartered ship arrived in Misratah carrying WFP food and relief commodities provided by humanitarian agencies. The shipment included 350 MT of wheat flour—sufficient to feed 23,000 people for one month; 150 MT of mixed food, including pasta, rice, and potatoes; 84 MT of bottled water; 12 MT of medicines; and three ambulances.

Logistics

- To support upcoming UNHAS flights for Libya, WFP hired an air traffic control officer for the Benghazi airport. In addition, a chief airport transport officer arrived in Cairo on April 27 to manage UNHAS flights. The 30-seat plane will initially operate on a Malta–Cairo–Benghazi–Cairo–Malta route two days per week. UNHAS will adjust the schedule and locations, as well as conduct ad-hoc flights, in response to customer demand.
- According to WFP, the key impediment to resumption of commercial shipping traffic to Benghazi is high insurance rates due to perceptions of insecurity. Resumption of commercial traffic is essential for the replenishment of food and other stocks to avoid a humanitarian emergency in eastern Libya in the coming months. Benghazi's port is structurally sound and has port staff in place to facilitate the arrival of commercial ships, according to WFP logistics staff.

Key Information on Population Movements			
Number of Migrants who Arrived in Tunisia from Libya on April 27 who Require Repatriation Assistance (Source: IOM)	342	↓ (6%)	As of April 27, a total of 297,485 individuals had crossed into Tunisia from Libya. <i>The total crossing figure does not include people crossing at Dahiba; these populations are represented in the figure once identified as needing assistance, not at the time of crossing.</i>
Number of Libyan and Tunisian Nationals who Arrived in Tunisia from Libya on April 27 who Do Not Require Repatriation Assistance (Source: IOM)	5,467	↑ (6%)	The figure includes 5,467 Libyans. Reports from the Ra's Ajdir border indicate that Libyan nationals crossing into Tunisia are conducting day trading and/or immediately relocating to stay with host families and friends. There is currently no mechanism to track the number of people crossing back into Libya. In total, nearly 123,000 Tunisian and Libyan nationals have crossed into Tunisia and do not require repatriation assistance.
Estimated Number of People Residing in Tunisia Transit Camps near the Ra's Ajdir Border Crossing, as of April 27 (Source: UNHCR)	5,523	↓ (1%)	The collective number includes individuals who reside at the UNHCR-managed Shousha camp, the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent camp, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies-managed camp. <i>This number does not include 3,400 individuals in camps in and around Dahiba.</i>
Number of People Repatriated from Tunisia on April 27 (Source: IOM)	798	↑	The figure includes 223 Chadians, 220 Egyptians, 208 Sudanese, and 147 Malians. IOM plans to repatriate 392 individuals on April 28, including 215 Sudanese and 177 Chadians.
Number of Migrants who Arrived in Egypt from Libya on April 27 (Source: IOM)	549	↑ (29%)	The figure includes 392 Nigeriens and 83 Palestinians. <i>Additional migrants evacuated from Misratah are expected to arrive at Salloum in the coming days.</i>
Number of Egyptian and Libyan Nationals who Arrived in Egypt from Libya on April 27 (Source: IOM)	1,477	↓ (24%)	The total includes 277 Egyptians and 1,200 Libyans.
Number of People who Crossed from Egypt to Libya on April 27 (Source: IOM)	2,590	↑ (13%)	The total includes 1,786 Libyans and 736 Egyptians. <i>Relief agencies report increased commercial traffic at the Egypt–Libya border, which may account for the unusually high number of Egyptians crossing into Libya on April 27.</i>
Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt on April 27 (Source: IOM)	363	↓	IOM repatriated 363 Nigeriens on April 27.
Estimated Number of People Residing in the Transit Site at Salloum, Egypt, as of April 27 (Source: IOM)	~2,918	↑ (3%)	The figure includes an estimated 600 UNHCR-designated persons of concern who cannot return to their countries of origin. Salloum continues to receive migrants evacuated from Misratah.
Trend Key: ¹ Increasing = ↑; Declining = ↓; No Change/Trend unknown = ●			

¹ Symbols reflect daily trends.

FY 2011 USG ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
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	\$348,992
IMC	Health; Logistics and Relief Supplies; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Libya	\$2,500,000
Merlin	Health	Libya	\$519,683
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya	\$500,000 ⁷
U.N. World Health Organization	Health	Libya	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	Libya	\$750,000
WFP	UNHAS	Libya	\$750,000
TBD	Emergency Relief Activities and Relief Supplies	Affected Areas	\$848,459
	Program Support Costs		\$1,379,694
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	Evacuation and repatriation of third-country nationals from Libya	Tunisia, Egypt	\$13,000,000
UNHCR	Management of transit centers in Tunisia, basic services to migrants in Egypt	Tunisia, Egypt	\$7,000,000
ICRC	Medical and surgical care, water and sanitation facilities, other activities in the region	Affected Areas, including in Libya	\$7,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$27,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2011			\$47,000,000

⁷ 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