



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FACT SHEET

Libya Complex Emergency



USG Humanitarian Fact Sheet #25, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

May 5, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated May 2, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On May 5, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-chartered evacuation ship—the *Red Star One*—returned to Benghazi from Misratah, carrying 1,138 people, including 311 Libyans and 827 foreign nationals. Approximately 78 percent of evacuated foreign nationals were Nigerien. Also among those onboard were 36 injured individuals, four of whom were in critical condition. Anti-ship mines outside Misratah’s harbor and continuous shelling of the port had prevented the ship from docking for five days. By May 4, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) had located and cleared two of three known mines, and on May 5 the British Royal Navy destroyed a mine approximately 1 mile from the port—possibly the third mine. Upon arrival in Misratah, IOM unloaded nearly 180 metric tons of humanitarian supplies, including food, non-food items, and medical supplies.
- The second meeting of the Contact Group—established in late March to coordinate the international response to the Libyan conflict—was held in Rome on May 5, co-chaired by the governments of Italy and Qatar. Twenty-two countries participated in the meetings, along with representatives from the United Nations, European Union, NATO, Arab League, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Gulf Cooperation Council, African Union, and the World Bank. During the meeting, the Contact Group agreed the Transitional National Council (TNC) required short-term financial support and announced the establishment of the Temporary Financial Mechanism (TFM), a fund jointly managed by international partners and the TNC to provide eastern Libyan authorities with access to funding for continuation of basic services.
- The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) is making an additional \$6.5 million available to IOM operations in Libya and border areas, including support for evacuations from Misratah. This contribution brings total U.S. Government (USG) funding for the complex emergency in Libya to \$53.5 million. 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
- On May 5, USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) finalized \$550,000 in funding to an international non-governmental organization (NGO) to meet humanitarian needs in Libya. The NGO will implement a cash-for-work sanitation program in Benghazi to remove the large piles of garbage that have amassed in some neighborhoods. To help improve the medium-term food security situation, the NGO will also provide emergency inputs—namely chicken feed—to struggling local chicken producers, particularly those affected by fluctuating exchange rates and producers whose inputs formerly came from the central government. USAID/OFDA’s recent contribution will support interventions benefiting approximately 62,000 people.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, and Chad from Libya	710,408	IOM – May 4, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	261,745	IOM – May 4, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	339,223	IOM – May 4, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	61,244	IOM – May 4, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria and Chad from Libya</i>	39,774	IOM – May 4, 2011
Total Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt, Tunisia, and Niger	247,696	IOM – May 4, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt</i>	71,500	IOM – May 4, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Tunisia</i>	171,545	IOM – May 4, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Niger</i>	3,510	IOM – May 4, 2011

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

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

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

² 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.

³ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ State/PRM has obligated the entire \$33.5 million.

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 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 and Repatriation

- Humanitarian agencies estimate approximately 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Brega, Ras Lanuf, and Ajdabiya are in eastern Libya, according to a May 4 U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) report. Although most IDPs are staying with host families, 58,000 IDPs are residing in schools and public buildings. The Libyan Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Relief (LCHR) had registered approximately 106,600 IDPs in Benghazi District as of April 27.
- Following the May 4 evacuation of migrants from Misratah to Benghazi, IOM reported transporting approximately 50 migrants from Benghazi to the Salloum transit camp in Egypt. In addition, IOM expects to transport more than 800 migrants from Benghazi to Salloum via bus in the coming days.
- IOM will continue repatriations of third-country nationals (TCNs) from Salloum; on May 4, IOM repatriated nearly 600 TCNs and expects to repatriate an additional 700 by May 7, according to the DART.
- As of May 3, more than 41,600 Libyans had officially crossed into Tunisia at Dahiba—not including those who fled into the country through unofficial border points. Control of the southern Tunisia–Libya border at Dahiba has changed hands at least five times in the past five days. Due to the recent influx of Libyan refugees from the Nafusah mountain region, international relief agencies are increasing the capacity of transit camps near the Dahiba border.

Coordination

- On May 4, the DART in Benghazi reported that 40 local NGOs in eastern Libya—most established after the recent conflict began—have formed a coalition to coordinate assistance, liaise with international NGOs and the TNC, and support new and emerging civil society groups. All 40 coalition members recently participated in capacity-building courses—focused on results-based management—conducted by the European-based Humanitarian Forum, a network of international humanitarian and development organizations. The coalition has elected a 12-member coordination council to provide oversight.
- On May 3, the DART in Tunisia met with representatives from the LCHR, who reported that they are working with locally-based Libyan actors in Tunisia. LCHR reported plans to base representatives in Zarzis, Tunisia, to assist with the coordination of health, shelter, and food for local organizations responding in Tunisia and in western Libya. A doctor has already been identified to act as the health focal point in Tunisia. The LCHR plans to travel to Cairo this week to establish a similar structure.
- The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has opened an office in Tataouine, Tunisia, to coordinate the assistance to Libyan refugees in southern Tunisia. UNHCR also reported plans to expand assistance to host families through the TRC.
- On May 2, the USG Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Tunisia and relief agencies met with the recently evacuated U.N. Mission to Tripoli. U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya Panos Moutzidis and the team identified the following major concerns: protection of civilians in Misratah; ongoing conflict in the Nafusah Mountains; lack of available cash; and the departure of foreign nationals and other skilled laborers.

Health

- On May 3, the DART leader in Benghazi met with the TNC Ministry of Health (MoH). During the meeting, the MoH noted a long-term need for capacity-building for nurses, administrative staff, and pharmacists. The MoH plans to distribute an inventory of pharmaceuticals in the central warehouse by May 6, using a U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) software platform funded in part by USAID/OFDA.
- The MoH also reported the need for increased rehabilitation and physiotherapy for amputees and war-wounded individuals. Participants of a May 3 Health Cluster meeting in Benghazi reported the same need; in response, U.N. agencies and an international NGO are reportedly working on plans to support rehabilitation efforts.

- During the May 3 Health Cluster meeting, a USAID/OFDA grantee reported plans to bring in 30 additional nurses from Jordan to augment medical staff in eastern Libya. The nurses are scheduled to arrive in mid-May. The number of health professionals throughout Libya sharply declined after the conflict began, due to the departure of foreign nationals, who comprised a significant portion of the country's medical staff.

Logistics

- On May 4, the DART attended the Logistics Cluster meeting in Cairo. On behalf of NGOs and U.N. agencies other than the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), the Logistics Cluster has moved 374 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian cargo into Libya by sea and 82 MT by road, to date. In total, the cluster has stored 250 MT of NGOs' and U.N. agencies' humanitarian cargo at the WFP warehouse in Benghazi, from which distribution by various relief agencies continues.

Protection

- On May 4, the DART attended the joint Non-Food Item (NFI), Protection, and Shelter Cluster meeting in Benghazi. During the meeting, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported finding no evidence of forced recruitment of children by TNC-backed opposition forces. However, UNICEF noted that many young boys have voluntarily joined the fight. In response, the TNC—with assistance from UNICEF—plans to hold a press conference next week to encourage young boys to volunteer for non-military activities.
- On May 3, the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) began clearing unexploded ordnance (UXO) from areas in and around the eastern city of Ajdabiya, Libya, in coordination with the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC). LRC personnel work to identify specific locations requiring UXO clearance; an ICRC team then moves into the area to mark and remove or deactivate explosive devices. ICRC and LRC have also initiated an information campaign in eastern Libya to raise awareness about the risks associated with UXO. ICRC hopes to expand activities to Misratah, when possible.

Key Information on Population Movements			
Indicator	Number	Trend	Comments
Number of Migrants who Arrived in Tunisia from Libya on May 4 who Require Repatriation Assistance (Source: IOM)	429	↓ (32%)	As of May 4, a total of 339,223 individuals had crossed into Tunisia from Libya. The figure includes 258 Nigeriens and 81 Sudanese. <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 May 4 who Do Not Require Repatriation Assistance (Source: IOM)	5,934	●	The figure includes 4,625 Libyans and 880 Tunisians. <i>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, more than 162,300 Tunisian and Libyan nationals have crossed into Tunisia and do not require repatriation assistance.</i>
Estimated Number of People Residing in Tunisia Transit Camps near the Ra's Ajdir Border Crossing, as of May 4 (Source: UNHCR)	4,991	↑ (8%)	The collective number includes individuals who reside at the UNHCR-managed Shousha camp, the UAE Red Crescent camp, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies-managed camp. <i>This number does not include 2,421 individuals in camps in and around Dahiba.</i>
Number of People Repatriated from Tunisia on May 4 (Source: IOM)	159	↑	All 159 repatriations were of Nigeriens. As of May 4, a total of 171,545 TCNs had been repatriated from Tunisia.
Number of Migrants who Arrived in Egypt from Libya on May 4 (Source: IOM)	101	↓ (52%)	The figure includes 38 Chadians.
Number of Egyptian and Libyan Nationals who Arrived in Egypt from Libya on May 4 (Source: IOM)	2,460	↑ (2%)	The figure includes 432 Egyptians and 2,028 Libyans.
Number of People who Crossed from Egypt to Libya on May 4 (Source: IOM)	2,558	↓ (1%)	The figure includes 672 Egyptians and 1,842 Libyans.
Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt on May 4 (Source: IOM)	586	●	The figure includes 372 Nigeriens and 65 Bangladeshis.
Estimated Number of People Residing in the Transit Site at Salloum, Egypt, as of May 4 (Source: IOM)	1,227	↓ (34%)	<i>On May 4, migrants evacuated from Misratah began to arrive in Salloum via Benghazi. IOM expects to transport more than 800 migrants from Benghazi to Salloum via bus on May 5. IOM continues to organize repatriation flights for migrants who have reached Salloum.</i>
Trend Key: ¹ Increasing = ↑; Declining = ↓; No Change/Trend unknown = ●			

¹ Symbols reflect daily trends.

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	\$348,992
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
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya	\$500,000 ⁵
WHO	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	\$298,459
	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	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

⁵ 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