



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FACT SHEET

Libya Complex Emergency



USG Humanitarian Fact Sheet #28, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

May 26, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated May 19, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On May 23, an International Organization for Migration (IOM)-chartered evacuation ship returned to Benghazi from Misratah, carrying 726 migrants and 56 wounded individuals, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The vessel—the seventh such ship chartered by IOM—also transported more than 300 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian aid to Misratah, including a field hospital, three ambulances, and oxygen cylinders.
- On May 23 and 24, security conditions in Shousha camp, located in Tunisia near the Ra’s Ajdir border crossing, deteriorated following migrant demonstrations and a subsequent attack by residents from nearby Ben Guerdane town. According to relief agencies in the area, Ben Guerdane residents looted and burned tents—destroying much of the camp and resulting in at least three confirmed deaths. Tunisian authorities also continue to investigate a May 22 fire at Shousha camp that killed four people.
- From May 20 to 23, a five-person U.N. team, including U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya Panos Moutmtzis and representatives from IOM, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and the U.N. Department of Safety and Security traveled to Tripoli. The trip marked the first visit to the capital by U.N. agencies since May 1, when U.N. staff departed the country after the U.N. compound in Tripoli was attacked by angry crowds. During the visit, U.N. staff met with Government of Libya officials to discuss a potential humanitarian pause to facilitate access to populations in the Nafusah Mountains, as well as security requirements to re-establish a permanent U.N. presence in Tripoli.
- On May 26, U.S. Government (USG) Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) members in Benghazi, Libya, and Zarzis, Tunisia, participated in a teleconferenced U.N. Humanitarian Country Team meeting that included representatives from donor governments, U.N. agencies, and non-governmental organizations in Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt. During the meeting, the U.N. reported plans to conduct assessments in Misratah and the Nafusah Mountains in the coming weeks. A U.N. team also plans to return to Tripoli to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of humanitarian needs and follow up on reports of internal displacement between Tripoli and Zlitan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, and Chad from Libya	851,614	IOM – May 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	301,608	IOM – May 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	434,939	IOM – May 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	68,867	IOM – May 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria from Libya</i>	19,632	IOM – May 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Chad from Libya</i>	27,068	IOM – May 25, 2011
Total Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt, Tunisia, and Niger	258,419	IOM – May 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt</i>	73,500	IOM – May 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Tunisia</i>	179,906	IOM – May 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Niger</i>	3,676	IOM – May 25, 2011

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

USAID/OFDA ¹ 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 ⁴ 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 USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$9.7 million as of May 19. 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 U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Populations Refugees and Migration (State/PRM)

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 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 an initial \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Tunis to the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) for medical care, shelter, blankets, and other emergency assistance. The USG also deployed a DART to the region, with team members working from Libya and border areas in Tunisia and Egypt to identify and respond to conflict-related humanitarian needs.

Conflict and Population Displacement

Tunisia

- Following the May 24 attack on Shousha camp by Ben Guerdane residents, an estimated 3,000 migrants living in the camp fled to neighboring communities. On May 25, the DART Safety and Security Officer (SSO) traveled with a U.N.-led team to assess conditions at Shousha camp. The SSO reported that a portion of camp residents had returned and were establishing a makeshift settlement on the northern side of the camp with salvaged tents. The SSO indicated that local organizations are distributing food, including bread and cooked rations, to the remaining camp residents. Relief agencies will also attempt to provide breakfast and dinner rations to camp residents dispersed to nearby areas.

Western Libya

- Fighting between pro-Qadhafi and opposition forces near the Dahiba border crossing resumed from May 19 to 23. According to local media sources, on May 25, pro-Qadhafi forces fired approximately 20 grad rockets into Zintan town in the Nafusah Mountains, reportedly targeting a key power station and cutting off electricity to Zintan and surrounding areas. According to OCHA, fighting has damaged infrastructure in the area, including public water systems.
- According to OCHA, ongoing conflict has prevented relief agencies from accessing an estimated 45,000 people in and around Yefran, Al Qaala, and Kekla towns in the Nafusah Mountain since late April.

Eastern Libya

- In eastern Libya, the Libyan Committee for Humanitarian Aid and Relief continues to register displaced families, with assistance from volunteers from the Boy Scout Club. During a May 25 Protection Cluster meeting in Benghazi, the cluster lead reported that approximately 100,462 internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain in Benghazi. An estimated 10,000 IDPs reportedly returned to Ajdabiya the week of May 16.
- Approximately 356 IDP families currently reside in 66 Benghazi schools—an average of five to six families per school. The Transitional National Council Ministry of Education is currently working to consolidate IDP families in order to open the maximum number of schools in June; however, some IDPs are hesitant to live with families from other areas of Libya.

Multi-Sector Assessment in Misratah

- On May 21 and 22, humanitarian organizations, including several USAID/OFDA grantees, conducted a multi-sector assessment in Misratah. Initial assessment results indicate that limited cash availability is increasingly impeding economic activity in Misratah.
- Overall food security is not a major concern, as the Misratah port continues to receive food shipments; the opposition has also recently gained access to additional food warehouses. Assessment teams noted that grocery stores in the city are stocked with fresh vegetables. Teams reported that the price of meat has decreased because livestock owners are slaughtering animals due to limited animal feed. While grain silos reportedly contain three to four months of wheat grain, flour stocks have declined due to reduced milling operations.
- Teams report that pharmacies in Misratah are well-stocked, with the exception of certain medications, particularly those for treatment of chronic diseases.

Stabilization and Transition Issues

- The DART members from USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) continue 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 continue to be discussed with increased frequency.
- In the coming weeks, DART members from USAID/OTI will continue their assessment of transition-related issues in eastern Libya and work closely with the recently arrived U.K. Department for International Development (DFID)-led international stability assessment team. On May 21 and 22, USAID/OTI met with stability assessment team members focused on security, the oil sector, national finances, the local economy, governance, and civil society.

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	\$483,854
Mercy Corps	Logistics and Relief Supplies, WASH, Agriculture and Food Security	Libya	\$550,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya	\$500,000 ¹
WHO	Health	TBD	\$1,000,000
U.N. World Food Program (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	\$194,686
	Program Support Costs		\$1,510,383
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
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (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

¹The 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