



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FACT SHEET

Libya Complex Emergency



USG Humanitarian Fact Sheet #29, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

June 02, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated May 26, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 1, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Secretary-General announced that NATO will extend its mission in Libya for an additional 90 days. Without the extension, the NATO mission would have expired on June 27, 2011. According to NATO’s deputy spokeswoman, the decision to extend was reached during a recent meeting of ambassadors from 28 NATO member countries, as well as ambassadors from five non-NATO member countries participating in the Libya campaign—Jordan, Qatar, Sweden, Morocco, and the United Arab Emirates.
- On June 1, an International Organization for Migration (IOM)-chartered vessel, the *Azzura*, arrived in Misratah, carrying U.N. and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff and more than 420 metric tons (MT) of food and relief commodities, including USAID-funded vegetable oil and pinto beans. The U.N. staff onboard will conduct a humanitarian needs assessment in Misratah—the first such assessment by U.N. agencies in Misratah.
- On May 29, an 11-person team, including the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and staff from U.N. agencies and IOM, traveled to Tripoli to assess humanitarian conditions in western Libya. The HC also met with Qadhafi government officials to advance negotiations for a humanitarian pause.
- In the early evening hours of June 1, a suspected car bomb exploded in front of the Tibesti Hotel in Benghazi. The hotel is frequented by foreign delegations, U.N. agencies, NGOs, and journalists. The incident resulted in no injuries or deaths, according to a Transitional National Council (TNC) spokesman.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, and Chad from Libya	919,205	IOM – June 1, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	317,152	IOM – June 1, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	463,586	IOM – June 1, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	70,891	IOM – June 1, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria from Libya</i>	19,632	IOM – June 1, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Chad from Libya</i>	29,180	IOM – June 1, 2011
Total Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt, Tunisia, and Niger	262,792	IOM – June 1, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt</i>	75,000	IOM – June 1, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Tunisia</i>	182,726	IOM – June 1, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Niger</i>	3,701	IOM – June 1, 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
State/PM/WRA ⁶ Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$957,607
Total USAID and State Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$54,457,607

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

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.

⁶ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political and Military Affairs Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (State/PM/WRA)

to take “all necessary measures” to protect civilians under threat of attack. On March 31, 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 Disaster Assistance Response Team (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 from the camp remain in neighboring communities. The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is currently exploring options to restructure or reorganize the camp to improve security.

Western Libya

- The U.N. assessment team led by the HC visited sites in western Libya sheltering Libyan IDPs, including dormitories of a cement factory in Zlitan that were sheltering approximately 400 people, as well as a hospital, university compound, youth hostel, and resort located in Homs. Unverified estimates indicate that approximately 49,000 people have fled Misratah westward, with the majority now residing in Zlitan. Officials from the Qadhafi government have reported that as many as 100,000 people in Qadhafi government-controlled areas of Misratah require humanitarian assistance.
- IOM has reported that it does not expect a significant number of additional migrant evacuations from Misratah, noting that the majority of migrants seeking to depart the city have already been evacuated. However, IOM plans to travel farther westward, as security conditions allow, to evacuate migrants stranded in other coastal cities who wish to return to their countries of origin.
- According to IOM, up to 25,000 Chadians remain stranded in Gatroum town, located in southwestern Libya. IOM has already received clearance from the Qadhafi government to travel to the area and arrange for evacuations to Chad.

Food Assistance

- The IOM-chartered vessel, the *Azzura*, arrived in Misratah on June 1, carrying food assistance, as well as relief items. Onboard were approximately 90 MT of USAID/FFP food assistance, including an estimated 60 MT of pinto beans and 30 MT of vegetable oil provided through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP). According to WFP, this is the fourth ship since April 7 that has arrived in Misratah carrying WFP commodities.

Logistics

- WFP continues to store relief commodities in two warehouses in Benghazi—one warehouse located in the city center and another located at the port. According to the DART, WFP is consolidating relief items in the city center warehouse in order to use the port warehouse exclusively as a staging site for relief commodities bound for Misratah.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- During a May 30 WASH Cluster meeting in Benghazi, a representative from the *Great Man Made River* (GMMR) project reported that, in order to repair an electrical transmission line, the GMMR has temporarily turned off the turbine that generates electricity to pump water from Sarir town in southeastern Libya to Benghazi. Only one of three available turbines has been functioning due to fuel shortages. The turbine undergoing repairs is expected to be operational again in approximately one week.
- According to GMMR staff, reservoirs in Benghazi currently contain a three-week supply of water. The GMMR continues to test the quality of water flowing into Benghazi and reports that, as of May 30, the water remained properly chlorinated and safe to drink.
- An international NGO recently completed an assessment of trash collection systems in Benghazi, reporting that the municipality has insufficient trucks and staff to adequately clear refuse. Prior to the conflict, Libya’s Public Service Company employed migrants to collect and transport household trash to a landfill located outside the city. Since the conflict began, volunteers have continued to clean streets in Benghazi on an ad-hoc basis; however, increased labor and trucks are needed to transport refuse from four TNC-designated dump sites to the landfill. The NGO noted that a portion of trash collection trucks were stolen during the fighting; others require maintenance.
- The NGO assessment recommended an increase in sanitation-focused educational campaigns that inform residents of the designated dumping sites and ask individuals to cease burning trash on city streets. In the coming weeks, several WASH-focused organizations, including a USAID/OFDA grantee, plan to increase information campaigns and provide volunteers with the additional trucks and tools needed to properly collect trash.

Health

- During a May 31 meeting of the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for health-related assistance—participants discussed the continued shortage of medical personnel in Libya, resulting from the departure of foreign nationals. The

U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) indicated that neighboring countries, such as Tunisia, may have a surplus of unemployed nursing staff that could potentially be utilized in Libya. Health-focused NGOs have already brought dozens of nurses and doctors from countries such as Jordan and Egypt to temporarily work in Libyan medical facilities.

- According to a health-focused NGO working in Libya, since the conflict began, approximately 1,000 patients have been evacuated from Libya for medical reasons. Health Cluster members discussed the importance of developing criteria for the evacuation of patients from Libya for advanced medical care, as well as communication procedures to ensure that patients are easily reunited with their families.
- The HC reported that medical supplies are a critical need in Libya. Ministry of Health (MoH) officials and medical staff interviewed by the assessment team reported shortages of chronic disease medications, vaccines, and dialysis machines. MoH officials indicated that shortages are a result of the Qadhafi government’s inability to access frozen funds, and sanctions that inhibit the procurement of medical supplies. The MoH is working with WHO to address the shortages. The MoH also expressed concern regarding the temporary cessation of health awareness campaigns due to insecurity.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Mines

- On May 30, representatives from the DART met with the U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in Benghazi. UNMAS continues to coordinate mine- and UXO-related activities in Libya and reported that a partner NGO plans to establish a hotline for families to report UXO found in and around homes. Other priority activities include removing UXO from main roads and heavily populated areas, clearing new mine fields, gathering stolen and scattered UXO, and guarding munitions depots that contain UXO.
- In Misratah, an anti-personnel minefield has been identified approximately 13 km southwest of the port, according to the U.N. Department of Safety and Security.
- Due to increasing concerns over the hazards posed by UXO and mines in Libya, the State/PM/WRA has provided more than \$957,000 to two NGOs specializing in conventional weapons destruction. With State/PM/WRA funds, the organizations will deploy two mobile Physical Security and Stockpile Management/Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams and two Battle Area Clearance teams to eastern Libya to clear and destroy UXO and uncontrolled munitions in Tobruk, Benghazi, and Ajdabiya. Teams will move westward as security permits.

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.
- Last week, USAID/OTI met with representatives of a new media organization in Benghazi, established shortly after the conflict began. The organization utilizes various medium, including social networking sites, to disseminate messaging. During the meeting, members of the media center expressed concerns regarding the lack of telephone communication with populations in western Libya.
- On May 31, DART members from USAID/OTI met with a representative from the Public Engagement Unit (PEU) of the TNC’s Media and Communication Committee (MCC). The PEU representative indicated that the unit is focused on building bridges between emergent civil society groups, the media, and the TNC, while the MCC is generally focused on optimizing communication and information flow between the TNC and key target audiences.

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
DRC	Protection, Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$438,649
IRD	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
IMC/Merlin	10 health kits and three trauma Kits, plus	Libya	\$357,905

	transportation		
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
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	\$184,122
	Program Support Costs		\$1,520,947
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
STATE/PM/WRA ASSISTANCE			
Mines Advisory Group	Conventional Weapons Destruction	Libya	\$486,937
Swiss Foundation for Mine Action	Conventional Weapons Destruction	Libya	\$470,670
TOTAL STATE/PM/WRA			\$957,607
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2011			\$54,457,607

¹ 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

USG bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance