



# LIBYA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On July 14, the U.N. announced findings from its second interagency mission to Misratah to assess humanitarian and security conditions. The mission, which comprised six U.N. agencies and concluded on July 13, reported that shops and markets are open and that aspects of normal living conditions have returned to the city, although community members reported that some humanitarian needs remain. According to community members, a lack of cash is preventing many city residents from purchasing food, and some supplies have been depleted. The mission identified the need for continued provision of medical supplies, rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged shelter, and psychosocial support for children exposed to the conflict. According to a relief agency that recently conducted an assessment in Misratah prior to the U.N. mission, fighting and shelling have resulted in damage to approximately 4,500 homes and businesses.
- The U.N. mission observed that explosive remnants of war are present in significant quantities throughout the city, and community members noted that two civilians had died and 30 others had been injured in a minefield 15 km in length between Misratah and Zlitan, to the west. Misratah remains surrounded by forces loyal to Muammar Qadhafi and exposed to rocket attacks.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE <sup>1</sup>		Source
<b>Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, and Chad from Libya</b>	599,176	IOM <sup>2</sup> – July 14, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	192,833	IOM – July 14, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	269,349	IOM – July 14, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	76,609	IOM – July 14, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria from Libya</i>	13,962	IOM – July 14, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Chad from Libya</i>	46,423	IOM – July 14, 2011
<b>Total Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt, Tunisia, and Niger</b>	275,593	IOM – July 14, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt</i>	78,500	IOM – July 14, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Tunisia</i>	193,449	IOM – July 14, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Niger</i>	3,644	IOM – July 14, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	
USAID/OFDA Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$10,221,041
USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup> Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$10,654,100
State/PRM <sup>4</sup> Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$60,000,000
State/PM/WRA <sup>5</sup> Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$957,607
<b>Total USAID and State Assistance</b>	<b>\$81,832,748</b>

## Context

- In mid-February 2011, following civilian demonstrations in Tunisia and Egypt, the people of Libya began protesting against the Qadhafi-led Libyan government. As unrest rapidly spread throughout the country, Libyan security forces

<sup>1</sup> Current figures no longer reflect the cross-border movements of Libyans, as many Libyans are transiting to and from Libya for trade and other purposes.

<sup>2</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<sup>3</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political and Military Affairs Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (State/PM/WRA)

under Qadhafi's authority began responding to protesting crowds with increasing violence, which escalated into armed conflict.

- Ongoing conflict has resulted in large-scale population outflows to neighboring countries, protection concerns, and outcry regarding reported 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 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 Disaster Assistance Response Team to the region to identify and respond to conflict-related humanitarian needs.

## **Conflict and Population Displacement**

### *Misratah*

- On July 11, fighting near Misratah's frontlines resulted in 11 deaths, according to international media, while relief agencies working on the ground relayed reports that fighting at the frontlines near Zlitan, west of Misratah, had resulted in five deaths the same day. Since July 10, security conditions in Misratah have been calm, following three days of heavy fighting near the city's frontlines that injured an estimated 50 to 60 people per day, according to relief agencies, which also reported that minefields on the outskirts of Zlitan resulted in as many as 32 injuries during recent fighting, marking the first time landmines have caused significant casualties in the area. Shelling near Misratah's port continues intermittently.
- On July 11, IOM evacuated 232 third-country nationals (TCNs)—primarily Nigeriens—and more than 40 injured people from Misratah to Benghazi by sea, marking IOM's 11th evacuation mission from Misratah since mid-April. In total, with support from State/PRM and other donors, IOM has evacuated nearly 7,900 people from Misratah to Benghazi.

### *Nafusah Mountains*

- Heavy fighting has continued at Al Qawalish town in recent days, according to international media sources.

### *Southern Libya*

- IOM evacuated approximately 370 Chadian migrants on four airlifts from Sabha and Qatrun in southwestern Libya to N'Djamena, Chad, on July 7 and 8. IOM is planning additional flights to evacuate the remainder of the approximately 2,000 Chadians in Sabha and Qatrun requiring repatriation assistance. To date, State/PRM has provided \$27.5 million to IOM for repatriation—either directly from Libya or from Egypt and Tunisia—of TCNs who had been living in Libya.
- As of July 7, IOM reported no unmet humanitarian needs in southern Libya.

## **Health**

- In recent days, a USAID/OFDA-provided emergency health kit arrived in the Nafusah Mountains. The kit contains basic medical supplies and equipment to meet the needs of 10,000 people for three months and will support relief agency efforts to distribute needed medical supplies in the Nafusah Mountains.
- Relief agencies continue to express concerns regarding diminishing vaccine supplies throughout Libya, particularly in the Nafusah Mountains. On July 11, a relief agency working on the ground reported plans to provide a one-month supply of vaccines to the Zintan health center in the Nafusah Mountains. In Benghazi, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) has procured a one-month supply of two vaccines to address supply disruptions, according to a UNICEF report on July 12. The vaccines are scheduled to arrive in Benghazi in the coming week.

## **Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance**

- Relief agencies continue to identify minefields in eastern and western Libya. On July 8, Human Rights Watch reported discovery of three minefields containing anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines in an area with civilian traffic near Al Qawalish in the Nafusah Mountains. As of July 7, demining had resulted in the removal of approximately 240 anti-personnel mines and more than 45 anti-vehicle mines; however, more mines remain in the area. In eastern Libya, UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are conducting mine risk education in Benghazi for persons displaced from Ajdabiya and Misratah, where explosive remnants of war are present.

**FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE  
FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY**

<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
Agency for Cooperation and Technical Development (ACTED)	Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies	Libya	\$25,000
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies	Libya	\$500,000
Danish Refugee Council	Protection, Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies	Libya	\$439,980
International Relief and Development	Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies	Libya	\$349,223
International Medical Corps (IMC)/Merlin	10 health kits and three trauma kits, plus transportation	Libya	\$363,165
IMC	Health, Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Libya	\$2,500,000
Merlin	Health	Libya	\$483,854
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Relief Supplies, and WASH	Libya	\$550,000
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
U.N. Department of Safety and Security	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya, Tunisia	\$300,000
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya	\$500,000
U.N. World Health Organization (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	Libya	\$750,000
	Program Support Costs		\$1,619,519
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$10,221,041</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Libya	\$5,654,100
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Tunisia, Egypt	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$10,654,100</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
IOM	Evacuation and repatriation programs for TCNs	Libya, Tunisia, Egypt	\$27,500,000
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees	Assistance and protection for Libyan internally displaced persons and refugees and migrants in Tunisia, Egypt, Italy, and Malta	Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Italy, Malta	\$14,500,000
ICRC	Medical and surgical care, water and sanitation facilities, protection of detainees and conflict victims	Libya, Tunisia, Egypt	\$17,700,000
WHO	Support for the Tunisian Ministry of Public Health to respond to the medical needs of Libyans, TCNs, and host communities in Tunisia	Tunisia	\$300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$60,000,000</b>

<b>STATE/PM/WRA ASSISTANCE</b>			
Mines Advisory Group	Conventional Weapons Destruction	Libya	\$486,937
Swiss Foundation for Mine Action	Conventional Weapons Destruction	Libya	\$470,670
<b>TOTAL STATE/PM/WRA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$957,607</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup> FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$81,832,748</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 15, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

<sup>3</sup> 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. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in Libya and neighboring countries can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- 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:  
The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.703.276.1914.  
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).