



# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FACT SHEET

## Libya Complex Emergency



USG Humanitarian Fact Sheet #14, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

March 28, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated March 24, 2011.

### KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of March 28, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has assumed command of the international mission to enforce the no-fly zone in Libya, where coalition airstrikes on Libyan military sites continue, according to international media sources.
- According to international media reports, opposition forces recaptured the eastern town of Ajdabiya, Libya, on March 26, as well as four other key eastern coastal towns—Ras Lanuf, Brega, Uqayla, and Bin Jawad—on March 27. Reports also indicate that fighting between pro-Qadhafi and opposition forces continues in Sirte—a pro-Qadhafi stronghold—while pro-Qadhafi forces continue to attack Misratah, Libya.
- Insecurity in Libya continues to limit humanitarian access to many conflict-affected areas. Relief agencies present in eastern Libya report no urgent humanitarian needs, noting sufficient medical supplies and staff in Benghazi and other eastern areas. However, shortages continue to be reported in Misratah and other inaccessible areas.
- With support from USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) is establishing a mass casualty management training center at Tobruk Medical Center for staff from western Libyan hospitals. WHO has also established a logistics support hub and medical supply management system in Tobruk, Libya, and at the Egypt–Libya border.
- USAID/OFDA has also purchased three trauma kits—each containing sufficient supplies for 100 surgical operations and 10 days of post-operations care—currently en route to the region for use in Libya when security permits access to affected areas.
- USAID and the U.S. Department of State are providing \$47 million for the Libya complex emergency. 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.<sup>1</sup>

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
<b>Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, Chad, and Sudan from Libya</b>	381,888	IOM <sup>2</sup> – March 27, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	156,471	IOM – March 27, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	193,783	IOM – March 27, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	15,647	IOM – March 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria from Libya</i>	9,987	IOM – March 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Chad from Libya</i>	3,200	IOM – March 25, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Sudan from Libya</i>	2,800	IOM – March 25, 2011

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

USAID/OFDA Assistance for Complex Emergency in Libya <sup>3</sup> .....	\$10,000,000
USAID/FFP <sup>4</sup> Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya.....	\$10,000,000
State/PRM <sup>5</sup> Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya .....	\$27,000,000 <sup>6</sup>
<b>Total USAID and State Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya .....</b>	<b>\$47,000,000</b>

### 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. In response to the violence, the international community has imposed sanctions on the Libyan regime. On March 1, the U.N. General Assembly

<sup>1</sup> The figure will be adjusted as additional information becomes available and is not included in total UGG humanitarian assistance figures.

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

<sup>3</sup> USAID/OFDA has committed nearly \$4 million as of March 28. This figure includes \$50,000 provided through the U.S. Embassy in Tunis to respond to increasing humanitarian needs on the Tunisia–Libya border.

<sup>4</sup> USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

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

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 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.

### **Population Movements**

- Ongoing conflict continues to result in displacement within Libya, with thousands of displaced individuals reportedly residing in eastern cities. As of March 26, International Medical Corps (IMC) reported that as many as 20,000 people had sought refuge in Albethnan, east of Ajdabiya, for more than two weeks. The Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) also reported that approximately 5,000 people are displaced in the eastern town of Derna, Libya, as of March 27. Organizations expect displaced individuals to begin returning to their home areas in the coming days, as many of the cities are now under opposition control.
- Chadian citizens are reportedly fleeing across all Libyan borders in increasing numbers, with an estimated 1,200 reportedly arriving in Kalait, northern Chad, in recent days. As many as 3,000 additional Chadians are reportedly en route to Chad from within Libya. The U.N. is currently conducting an interagency assessment in Kalait, with a view towards transporting individuals to their home areas as quickly as possible. An estimated 5,200 citizens have returned to Chad from Libya, including Chadians that have been repatriated from Tunisia and Egypt. The exact number of Chadians residing in Libya remains unknown; however, reports indicate that a significant number of Chadian citizens resided in Sebah and Al Kufra towns in Libya prior to the conflict.
- On March 24, IOM resumed the evacuation of migrants from Benghazi to Salloum, Egypt, following a temporary suspension on March 16 due to insecurity.
- IOM reported that nearly 830 migrants from sub-Saharan African countries, including Eritrea and Ethiopia, arrived in Italy by boat between March 26 and 28—the first migrants to reach Europe from Libya since conflict erupted. The Government of Italy plans to transport the migrants to Sicily on March 28.

### **Emergency Food Assistance**

- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has transported 18.5 metric tons of pulses, as well as two truckloads of blankets and sleeping mats for the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to Benghazi from Egypt on March 25 and 26—marking the first use of a WFP road convoy since the no-fly zone began.
- On March 24, IMC procured essential goods, including food, water, blankets, and generators, in Benghazi for internally displaced persons in Al Butwen—located approximately 35 km east of Ajdabiya—reporting that many shopkeepers donated items free of charge.
- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reported plans to transport additional food and essential household items to eastern Libya for pre-positioning. On March 22, ICRC shipped 180 MT of relief supplies to Benghazi. In addition, seven trucks transporting approximately 145 MT of rice, sugar, oil, lentils, and salt were transported from Egypt to Tobruk.
- The USG Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) food security officer in Tunisia reported that, as of March 26, there were no food shortages in Shousha transit camp in Tunisia, with individuals reporting that they are receiving sufficient quantities of food on a regular basis.
- On March 16 and 17, WFP and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted a joint rapid food assessment in three Tunisian governorates. The assessment results indicate no immediate food security risk in the three governorates. However, the assessment team noted that a lack of employment opportunities compromises household income levels and may—in the absence of effective social protection systems—lead to sustained food insecurity in the medium to long-term if families have insufficient income to purchase food.

### **Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

- USAID/OFDA grantee IMC travelled to Ajdabiya on March 26 and conducted a rapid assessment of the city's hospital, which suffered minimal structural damage, but is experiencing a shortage of supplies, staff, and safe drinking water. In response, IMC plans to provide 27,000 liters of safe drinking water to the hospital and has re-assigned several nurses from the hospital in Benghazi to the hospital in Ajdabiya.
- In addition, IMC is providing urgently needed medical supplies to Ajdabiya hospital, including a USAID/OFDA emergency health kit, as well as supplies donated by AmeriCares. The IMC team also reported that locals from nearby communities are providing substantial assistance to individuals in Ajdabiya.
- WHO and the Egyptian Ministry of Health are facilitating medical evacuations from Ajdabiya to Benghazi and from Benghazi to Tobruk and Egypt to avoid overcrowding at hospitals in Benghazi.
- As of March 27, the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) has provided approximately 2,000 health kits for the most vulnerable women and men at the Salloum border crossing between Egypt and Libya.

- As of March 26, medical staff had conducted more than 25,000 medical consultations in the Tunisia transit camps. WHO reported that seven health structures are currently operating in the vicinity of the camps.

Key Information on Population Movements			
Indicator	Number	Trend	Comments
Number of Arrivals into Tunisia from Libya on March 27 <sup>1</sup> (Source: IOM)	1,571	↑ (23%)	In addition, 1,319 Libyans crossed the border not requiring evacuation assistance—a 23 percent decrease compared to the number of Libyans that crossed on March 26.
Estimated Number of People Residing in Tunisia Transit Camps, as of March 27 (Source: UNHCR)	~ 7,500	↓ (17%)	This number includes individuals who reside at the UNHCR-managed Shousha camp and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent-managed camp. Of the total, approximately 18 percent are populations of concern for UNHCR, or populations unable to return to countries of origin and requiring longer-term assistance.
Number of People Repatriated from Tunisia on March 27 (Source: IOM)	2,420	↑ (40%)	The total evacuated on March 27 includes 301 Bangladeshis, 1,082 Sudanese, 178 Ghanaians, 177 Malians, 177 Nigerians, 221 Egyptians, 178 Guineans, and 106 Togolese. On March 28, IOM planned to evacuate 1,970 individuals, including 200 Bangladeshis, 354 Chadians, 354 Malians, and 1,062 Sudanese. According to IOM, 123,385 people had been evacuated to their home country through Djerba airport, Sfax port, and Zarzis port since the conflict began; a total of nearly 48,000 Tunisian and Libyan nationals that have crossed do not require assistance.
Number of Arrivals into Egypt from Libya on March 27 (Source: IOM)	2,055	↓ (12%)	The total included 367 Egyptians and 1,154 Libyans. In addition, 977 people crossed from Egypt to Libya, including 838 Libyans and 115 Egyptians. Some migrants from Syria and Iraq also crossed back into Libya from Egypt. For every two migrants leaving Libya to Egypt, one is returning to Libya from Egypt.
Number of Individuals Repatriated with IOM Assistance from Egypt on March 27 (Source: IOM)	433	↑ (106%)	Since February 26, IOM has assisted in the repatriation of approximately 15,000 people—the majority of whom were Bangladeshi. On March 28, IOM plans to evacuate 510 people on three chartered flights.
Estimated Number of People Residing in Transit Camp in Salloum, Egypt, as of March 27 (Source: IOM)	~ 2,500	↓ (16%)	Of the total, approximately 1,000 people are Chadian. IOM continues to work with the Chadian embassy in Cairo to process travel documents for the remaining individuals.
<b>Trend Key:</b> <sup>2</sup> Increasing = ↑; Declining = ↓; No Change = ●			
<sup>1</sup> This figure only includes non-Libyans that crossed into Tunisia at the Ra's Ajdir border crossing. Libyans are not included in this figure, as they are not requesting assistance. Observations at the border and anecdotal reports suggest that Libyans crossing the border are conducting day trading and crossing back into Libya. However, this remains unconfirmed; authorities do not track Libyans crossing back into Libya from Tunisia.			
<sup>2</sup> 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>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
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
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	Libya	\$78,255
IMC	Three Trauma Kits	Libya	\$54,075
IMC	Health, Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$1,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya	\$500,000
WHO	Health	TBD	\$1,000,000
TBD	Emergency Relief Activities and Relief Supplies	Affected Areas	\$6,014,387
	Program Support		\$737,983
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$10,000,000</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	TBD	\$5,000,000
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	TBD	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$10,000,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
IOM	Evacuation and Repatriation of Third Country Nationals from Libya	Tunisia, Egypt	\$13,000,000
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$27,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$47,000,000</b>

**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](http://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, warehouse space, etc.); 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](http://www.usaid.gov) (keyword: donations)
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or (703) 276-1914
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

USG bulletins appear on the USAID web site at [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance)