



# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FACT SHEET

## Complex Emergency in Libya



USG Humanitarian Fact Sheet #10, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

March 14, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated March 10, 2011.

### KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of March 14, fighting between pro- and anti-government forces had begun spreading east and west from Tripoli, according to international media sources. On March 14, pro-government forces attacked the town of Zuwarah, located approximately 110 km west of Tripoli. Media sources also reported that pro-government forces launched air strikes on Ajdabiya, located between government-held Tripoli and opposition-held Benghazi. The recent escalation of conflict is affecting humanitarian access in eastern Libya. On March 14, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), one of the few international aid agencies operating in Libya, announced plans to move expatriate staff members from Benghazi to Tobruk, located in eastern Libya near the Egyptian border, and remove all staff from Ajdabiya.
- On March 12, U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya Rashid Khalikov arrived in Tripoli to meet with Muammar Gaddafi-led government authorities and discuss conditions for humanitarian organizations to perform assessments in western Libya. The U.N. team accompanying Mr. Khalikov reported that Tripoli appears calm, with open shops and civilian movement around the city. However, the team noted long lines of people at the Tripoli airport, awaiting transportation assistance.
- Between March 7 and 10, USAID Assistant Administrator Nancy Lindborg and U.S. Department of State Assistant Secretary Eric P. Schwartz traveled to Tunisia and Egypt to meet with U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the U.S. Government (USG) Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), as well as other USG officials. Assistant Administrator Lindborg and Assistant Secretary Schwartz also traveled to the border areas and met with individuals who recently fled to Tunisia and Egypt from Libya.
- In total, the USG is providing \$47 million to respond to the complex emergency in Libya. In addition, on March 13, the USG transported 79 Egyptians from Tunisia to Cairo via U.S. C-130s, bringing the total number of Egyptians transported to Egypt to nearly 1,000 people.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
<b>Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, and Algeria from Libya</b>	280,614	IOM <sup>1</sup> – March 13,2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	117,991	IOM – March 13,2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	151,324	IOM – March 13,2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	2,205	IOM – March 13,2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria from Libya</i>	9,094	IOM – March 13,2011
<i>Number of Individuals Awaiting Onward Transport in Tunisia</i>	~15,713	IOM – March 13, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Awaiting Onward Transport in Egypt</i>	~2,000	IOM – March 13, 2011

### FY 2011 ANNOUNCED USG ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY

USAID/OFDA Assistance for Complex Emergency in Libya <sup>2</sup> .....	\$10,000,000
USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup> Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya.....	\$10,000,000
State/PRM <sup>4</sup> Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya .....	\$27,000,000
<b>Total USG 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 Gaddafi-led Libyan government. As unrest rapidly spread throughout the country, Libyan security forces under the authority of Muammar Gaddafi began responding to protesting crowds with increasing violence.
- Ongoing violence has resulted in large-scale population outflows, 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. In addition, on March 1, the U.N. General Assembly unanimously suspended Libya's membership in the U.N. Human Rights Council. The resolution was adopted by consensus in the 192-nation U.N. General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA has committed \$3.7 million as of March 14. 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>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)

- 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 (TRC) for medical care, shelter, blankets, and other emergency assistance.

### **Population Movements**

- Humanitarian agencies continue to observe a steady but decreased flow of individuals crossing from Libya into Tunisia and Egypt since early March—a decrease from more than 9,700 people fleeing into Tunisia and nearly 5,800 people fleeing into Egypt on March 2.
- To date, State/PRM has provided \$13 million to support IOM’s repatriation of individuals fleeing from Libya into Egypt and Tunisia.
- **Population Flows into Egypt:** Approximately 2,957 people crossed from Libya into Egypt on March 13, according to IOM. Approximately 45 percent of the arrivals, or more than 1,330 people, were Libyan—an increase from an average of 20 to 30 percent of Libyans crossing into Egypt on previous days.
- IOM continues to coordinate with Government of Egypt authorities to facilitate or provide onward transportation for individuals crossing into Egypt. The number of people at the Saloum camp has decreased significantly due to the increased rate of repatriation of Bangladeshis. In total, IOM has assisted with the repatriation of 5,062 individuals—including 3,286 Bangladeshis—from Egypt to their home countries. As of March 13, an estimated 2,000 people remained in the Saloum transit camp in Egypt, according to IOM.
- **Population Flows into Tunisia:** On March 13, approximately 3,400 individuals—including 1,472 Ghanaians, 1,149 Malians, 323 Nigerians, and 311 Bangladeshis—crossed from Libya into Tunisia, according to IOM. As of March 13, approximately 17,000 people—including 11,609 Bangladeshis, 2,343 Ghanaians, and 1,748 Malians—remained in the Shousha transit camp, located on the Tunisia–Libya border and managed by the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- On March 13, IOM assisted with the repatriation of 2,200 people from Tunisia to their home countries—a slight increase from the 1,499 people repatriated with IOM assistance on March 11. IOM is organizing the transportation of 3,801 migrants—including 2,705 Bangladeshis on nine flights, 220 Egyptians on one flight, 354 Malians on two flights, and 522 Sudanese on two flights—from Tunisia to their home countries on March 14. In total, approximately 99,489 people have returned from Tunisia to their home countries as of March 14.
- The USG DART in Tunisia continues to monitor and support U.N. agency and NGO contingency planning efforts to prepare for both small- and large-scale population outflows from Libya. On March 12, the DART attended a planning working group meeting, chaired by UNHCR. According to UNHCR, Shousha camp has the capacity to accommodate 20,000 migrants; the Red Cross-managed camp will have capacity for 10,000 migrants, once completed; and the United Arab Emirates is currently constructing a camp, with the capacity to accommodate 7,000 migrants. UNHCR also reported capacity to increase Shousha camp to host 40,000 individuals, if necessary, bringing the total sheltering capacity to 57,000 migrants.

### **Emergency Food Assistance**

- As of March 12, NGOs continued to report sufficient food stocks in eastern Libya, as well as operational supply lines from Egypt and Benghazi port, according to European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO). However, humanitarian agencies continue to monitor supply lines to identify possible disruptions due to the increased fighting in eastern Libya.
- As of March 12, TRC continued to supply 12,000 meals a day to individuals in Shousha camp in Tunisia, according to ECHO. The Italian Red Cross plans to distribute 4,000 meals per day beginning on March 21. As of March 12, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) continued to supply between 13,000 and 14,000 meals in Shousha camp, according to the American Red Cross.
- In response to an increasing number of people fleeing from Libya to Niger, NGOs have begun pre-positioning emergency supplies in Dirkou, a major transit hub in northern Niger. As of March 10, approximately 2,205 people—including 1,865 Nigeriens—had arrived in Dirkou, straining the town’s food resources and water and sanitation services. As of March 11, WFP had transported 50 metric tons (MT) of food supplies—sufficient to feed 2,500 individuals for one month—to the Dirkou area. IOM is supplying food rations and providing medical care to transiting individuals in Dirkou, as well as working with local authorities to provide rapid onward transportation for transiting individuals.
- USAID/FFP is providing \$10 million to WFP to support the provision of emergency food supplies to individuals fleeing from Libya to Tunisia and Egypt—including \$5 million to support local procurement of food supplies to respond to urgent needs and \$5 million for in-kind deliveries of food to be made available for distribution within Libya based on emergency needs as they arise.

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

- As more people enter Shousha transit camp in Tunisia, pressure on WASH services has increased. The U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has reported that the WASH services in the camp remain inadequate, according to the March 12 ECHO

report. UNICEF plans to increase the number of water points in the camp and continue installing latrines to address the sanitation issues. To date, the TRC has built 80 out of 300 planned latrines in Shousha camp. TRC is awaiting workers and supervisors to begin latrine construction at a nearby camp organized by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

- The DART in Tunisia is meeting with U.N. agencies and international NGOs to discuss service provision in the camps and is closely monitoring the situation.

### **Health**

- In preparation for a potential influx of individuals fleeing from Libya into Tunisia, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) has begun pre-positioning medical supplies near the Tunisia–Libya border. On March 10, six MT of WHO-provided essential medicines and basic medical equipment—sufficient to support 50,000 people for three months—arrived at a local hospital in Djerba, Tunisia. In addition, WHO is coordinating with the Government of Tunisia’s (GoT) Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to establish an early alert and response system to detect and respond to potential epidemics. WHO is also supporting GoT MoPH’s effort to develop a system for monitoring medical stocks, including international donations.
- The Libya Red Crescent (LRC) reports sufficient medical supplies in Benghazi due to the significant supplies provided by NGOs, as well as full regional and local stockpiles. LRC indicated that some items would require replenishment in four to six weeks, should the situation continue to deteriorate. Due to increased fighting in Ras Lanuf, Libya, local health facilities have referred critically injured patients to Ajdabiya Hospital, which is staffed largely by doctors returning from the Libyan diaspora, according to WHO. International Medical Corps reports that a shortage of nurses has negatively impacted health care in eastern Libya.
- Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) continues to provide medical care to conflict-affected individuals in eastern Libya and individuals who have fled to the Tunisia–Libya border. Since February 24, MSF has distributed 22 MT of medical supplies to areas of need in eastern Libya. MSF has significantly less access to conflict-affected people in western Libya, such as Zawiya and Misratah. MSF reports that individuals in western Libya lack access to medical care and have been impeded from traveling to medical care facilities in Tunisia due to insecurity. MSF has positioned 11 MT of medical supplies for rapid distribution to areas experiencing supply shortages.

**FY 2011 USG ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN LIBYA**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
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	Health Kits	Libya	\$17,548
TBD	Health Kits	TBD	\$37,942
IMC	Health, Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$1,000,000
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya	\$500,000
WHO	Health	TBD	\$1,000,000
TBD	Emergency Relief Activities and Relief Supplies	Affected Areas	\$6,268,576
	Program Support		\$560,634
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$10,000,000</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
WFP	P.L. 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 LIBYA 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)