



LIBYA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Throughout Libya, overall humanitarian needs continue to decrease as security conditions improve, markets reopen, and displaced populations return home. Fuel shortages have also eased as fuel deliveries and production have increased, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The majority of relief agencies plan to complete humanitarian programming in November 2011, OCHA reports. Many U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have already relocated staff to Tripoli to begin early recovery activities.
- While humanitarian conditions improve nationwide, pockets of insecurity remain in western and southern Libya. During the week of September 19, fighting between Transitional National Council (TNC) forces and forces loyal to Muammar Qadhafi continued in Bani Walid and Sirte. On September 26, OCHA reported that nearly 6,000 people had fled Sirte, while approximately 25,000 people—or 70 percent of the town’s population—had fled Bani Walid as of September 19. USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) is providing funding for NGO surgical teams operating field hospitals near Bani Walid and Sirte to treat casualties.
- In FY 2011, USAID provided nearly \$29 million to support conflict-affected populations in Libya and neighboring countries through agriculture and food security, health, logistics, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, in addition to the distribution of emergency relief supplies and food assistance. In addition, the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided \$60 million to assist internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and migrants in Libya and neighboring countries. The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political and Military Affairs Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (State/PM/WRA) also committed nearly \$3 million towards the destruction of mines and explosive remnants of war.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Neighboring Countries¹	696,079²	IOM ³ – September 23, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	223,135	IOM – September 23, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	297,198	IOM – September 23, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	80,329	IOM – September 23, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria from Libya</i>	13,962	IOM – September 23, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Chad from Libya</i>	51,190	IOM – September 23, 2011
Total Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, and Other Countries⁴	290,715	IOM – September 23, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt</i>	83,500	IOM – September 23, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Tunisia</i>	202,432	IOM – September 23, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Niger</i>	4,783	IOM – September 23, 2011
Total Number of IDPs in Libya	100,000 – 150,000⁵	OCHA – September 26, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	
USAID/OFDA Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$13,323,710
USAID/FFP ⁶ Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$15,654,100
State/PRM Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$60,000,000
State/PM/WRA Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$2,998,604
Total USAID and State Assistance	\$91,976,414

¹ Figures do not reflect the cross-border movements of Libyans, as many Libyans transit to and from neighboring countries for trade and other purposes.

² This total reflects the 665,814 individuals who had arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, and Chad, as well as those recorded in Italy, Malta, and Sudan.

³ International Organization for Migration (IOM)

⁴ Includes individuals evacuated from Libya prior to repatriation

⁵ Displacement figures continuously fluctuate due to ongoing fighting. The current estimate includes approximately 91,100 identified and reported IDPs in western Libya.

⁶ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

Context

- In mid-February 2011, following civilian demonstrations in Tunisia and Egypt, the people of Libya began protesting against the Qadhafi-led government. As unrest rapidly spread throughout the country, Libyan security forces under Qadhafi's authority began responding to protesting crowds with increasing violence, which escalated into armed conflict. The ongoing conflict has resulted in large-scale population outflows to neighboring countries, protection concerns, and reported human rights violations. Since the end of March, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has conducted military operations in Libya in response to a mid-March U.N. Security Council resolution authorizing member states to protect civilians under threat of attack. On July 15, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced U.S. recognition of the TNC as the legitimate governing authority for Libya until an interim authority is in place. Since TNC forces entered Tripoli on August 21, the security situation in the capital and most other areas of Libya has stabilized; however, insecurity still affects some areas.
- On March 2, U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia Gordon Gray declared a disaster due to increasing humanitarian needs on the Tunisia–Libya border as a result of the mass influx of individuals fleeing the conflict in Libya. 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 in Libya and neighboring countries.

Population Displacement and Protection

- Local authorities in Benghazi reported that approximately 23,700 displaced persons remain in eastern Libya as of late September, representing a significant decrease in displacement figures as people return to areas of origin. As of September 22, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that approximately 62,700 people remain displaced in northwest Libya—the majority of whom were displaced from Tawargha, Bani Walid, and Sirte when fighting intensified in mid-August. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) recently expressed concern regarding humanitarian access to Sirte and Bani Walid. ICRC has provided humanitarian assistance to more than 10,000 people around Sirte, but remains unable to assess the humanitarian needs in the city.
- On September 22, U.N. and TNC representatives visited Sidi Bilal Port on the outskirts of Tripoli, where approximately 900 migrants were residing, according to OCHA. Relief agencies are currently responding to the humanitarian needs of the population—approximately 50 percent of whom are Nigerian, with the remaining half from Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Sudan. The U.N. and TNC, in cooperation with the IOM, have identified a new accommodation site with better protection and services for the population and plan to provide additional assistance following the migrants' relocation.
- A U.N. interagency mission to the Nafusah Mountains conducted between September 18 and 20 found no IDPs residing in Yefran, Zintan, Jadu, Al Jansh, Tiji, Manamid, or Nalut—indicating that the majority of IDPs had returned home following the large-scale displacement in mid-August. The mission reported that markets, banks, and schools had reopened in the region.
- As of September 16, approximately 3,000 migrants, the majority Chadians, were residing in an IOM transit center in Sabha, southern Libya—an increase from the estimated 2,000 individuals reported on September 8. Due to ongoing fighting in and around Sabha and the growing number of migrants, IOM expressed concern regarding low food stocks and safe humanitarian access to the site. To accommodate the additional migrants, IOM rented property adjacent to the transit center and continues to plan the evacuation of the population when security conditions permit.
- According to OCHA, more than half of the Libyan refugees registered by UNHCR in five southern Tunisia governorates had returned to Libya by the end of August. UNHCR reported that more than 17,000 registered Libyans remained in Tunisia in early September.
- In FY 2011, State/PRM provided approximately \$27.5 million to IOM for evacuation and repatriation programs for third-country nationals (TCNs) in Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Chad, and Niger. State/PRM also provided \$14.5 million to UNHCR to assist and protect displaced populations, including TCNs and Libyan refugees.

Health

- Despite continuing electricity and fuel shortages in Tripoli, hospital functions are improving due to returning medical staff and support from volunteers, according to a health NGO working on the ground. Hospitals in Tripoli continue to restock medical supplies; however, hospital staff continued to report shortages of orthopedic equipment and chronic disease medications as of mid-September.

- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) delivered medical supplies and ten trauma kits, each containing supplies for 100 surgical operations and 10 days of post-operations care, to the Libyan Ministry of Health (MoH) in Tripoli on September 17 and 18—the first consignment procured by WHO on behalf of the MoH. The supplies will support Tripoli health facilities and replenish medical supply stocks in conflict-affected areas. WHO also facilitated an agreement between the Libyan and Tunisian Ministries of Health allowing for a 14-person Tunisian medical team to provide specialized support to hospitals in Gharyan in the Nafusah Mountains. An additional Tunisian team is scheduled to provide assistance in Khums Hospital in late September, according to OCHA.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$7 million to support health interventions and provide medical assistance to conflict-affected populations in Libya. Since March, USAID/OFDA has also supplied 12 emergency health kits—each sufficient to treat 10,000 people for three months—and three trauma kits through grantees.

Food Security

- As of early September, the TNC had used unfrozen Qadhafi assets to procure wheat supplies for the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF), which provides subsidized wheat to Libyan citizens, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reported. According to a WFP assessment in August, the PSF had previously experienced difficulties importing wheat to some areas, particularly Benghazi.
- As of September 12, WFP continued food distributions in Tripoli with a one-month food supply to approximately 2,500 migrants and IDPs residing in four camps, as well as approximately 25,000 vulnerable people unable to access subsidized goods. On September 18, a WFP convoy also delivered approximately 137 metric tons (MT) of food assistance—sufficient to feed up to 10,000 people for one month—to Shmaikh, where thousands of displaced Bani Walid residents were living.
- In total, between August 24 and September 23, WFP provided approximately 1,285 MT of food assistance, including USAID-funded food, to more than 82,000 vulnerable people, IDPs, and migrants throughout Libya. WFP has also prepositioned food stocks in Tripoli and Benghazi should food assistance be requested for parts of Libya previously inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to fighting or insecurity.
- In FY 2011, USAID/FFP provided more than \$5.6 million to WFP for the distribution of emergency food assistance in Libya, as well as \$10 million for local and regional food procurement in Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt.

Mines and ERW

- On September 18, the Joint Mine Action Coordination Team for Libya (JMACT) reported that mines and ERW continued to threaten the safety of Libyan civilians and hinder the delivery of humanitarian aid to heavily contaminated areas. Since the TNC gained control of Tripoli in late August, JMACT partner NGOs have begun assessing ERW threats in the city, including many munitions abandoned in open areas and unsecured storage facilities containing thousands of unexploded mines.
- As of mid-September, at least two JMACT partners were active in Misratah and Zlitan. During the week of September 18, one NGO cleared 15 schools of ERW, while another NGO provided risk education training to more than 65 volunteers to share with their local communities. In addition, a State/PM/WRA partner established an office in Zintan in the Nafusah Mountains to train local community liaison officers in risk education messages.
- In September, State/PM/WRA provided an additional \$1.5 million to JMACT partners for continuing weapon clearance activities. In total, State/PM/WRA has provided nearly \$3 million to support landmine stockpile and conventional weapon destruction in Libya in FY 2011.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- As of September 26, international donors had provided approximately \$431 million in humanitarian funding for the Libya complex emergency, according to the U.N.'s financial tracking service. Of the total, donors provided approximately \$250 million through the U.N. flash appeal. The USG remains the largest humanitarian donor, followed by the European Commission and the governments of Australia, the United Kingdom, and Sweden.

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

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
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 (DRC)	Logistics and Relief Supplies, Protection	Libya	\$439,980
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$349,223
International Medical Corps (IMC)/Merlin	12 health kits and three trauma kits, plus transportation	Libya	\$386,040
IMC	Health, Logistics and Relief Supplies, WASH	Libya	\$5,500,000
Merlin	Health	Libya	\$483,854
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Supplies, WASH	Libya	\$550,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	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
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya, Tunisia	\$300,000
WHO	Health	TBD	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	Libya	\$750,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Libya	\$750,000
	Program Support Costs		\$1,699,313
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$13,323,710
USAID/FFP²			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Libya	\$5,654,100
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Libya	\$5,000,000
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Tunisia, Egypt	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$15,654,100
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IOM	Evacuation and repatriation programs for TCNs	Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Niger	\$27,500,000

UNHCR	Assistance and protection for Libyan IDPs 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
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$60,000,000
STATE/PM/WRA ASSISTANCE			
Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	Conventional Weapons Destruction	Libya	\$1,406,931
Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	Conventional Weapons Destruction	Libya	\$1,222,080
FSD	Landmine Stockpile Destruction	Libya	\$369,593
TOTAL STATE/PM/WRA			\$2,998,604
TOTAL³ USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2011			\$91,976,414

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 29, 2011.

² USAID/FFP funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 29, 2011.

³ The total does not include an additional \$500,000 provided by USAID/OFDA to the OCHA 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. 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 or +1.202.821.1999.
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.