



# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FACT SHEET

## Libya Complex Emergency



USG Humanitarian Fact Sheet #32, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

June 23, 2011

*Note: The last fact sheet was dated June 16, 2011.*

### KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Opposition forces in the Nafusah Mountains had gained control of a pipeline supplying the Zawiyah refinery with crude oil from an oil field in southern Libya as of June 21, according to international media reports. The situation will likely exacerbate fuel shortages in Tripoli in the coming days, as the Zawiyah refinery is an important source of gasoline for the capital city.
- On June 19, a U.N. World Food Program (WFP)-chartered ship carrying approximately 440 metric tons (MT) of food arrived at the port in Khums, a city on Libya's northwest coast, marking the first humanitarian shipment to enter the port since the beginning of the conflict. In the coming week, WFP plans to distribute the food to approximately 162,000 internally displaced persons from Misratah and the Nafusah Mountains who are currently living in areas controlled by the Qadhafi government, including Khums and Zlitan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
<b>Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, and Chad from Libya</b>	<b>1,122,851</b>	<b>IOM<sup>1</sup> – June 22, 2011</b>
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	362,004	IOM – June 22, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	597,138	IOM – June 22, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	74,698	IOM – June 22, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria from Libya</i>	24,050	IOM – June 22, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Chad from Libya</i>	43,860	IOM – June 22, 2011
<b>Total Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt, Tunisia, and Niger</b>	<b>271,207</b>	<b>IOM – June 22, 2011</b>
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt</i>	76,500	IOM – June 22, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Tunisia</i>	189,237	IOM – June 22, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Niger</i>	3,593	IOM – June 22, 2011

### FY 2011 ANNOUNCED USAID AND STATE 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 .....	\$60,000,000
State/PM/WRA <sup>5</sup> Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya .....	\$957,607
<b>Total USAID and State Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya .....</b>	<b>\$80,957,607</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. 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 take "all necessary measures" 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 U.S. Government (USG) also deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to the region to identify and respond to conflict-related humanitarian needs.

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

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$9.8 million as of June 23. 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.

<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)

## **Conflict and Population Displacement**

### *Misratah and Zlitan*

- On June 22, rockets struck Misratah's city center, marking 10 consecutive days of heavy shelling, according to the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). Continued fighting near Misratah's frontlines on June 21 killed at least 10 people and injured 35 others, according to a non-governmental organization (NGO) on the ground.
- On June 20, bombs fell between five and 10 km from the Misratah harbor, according to unverified reports relayed by UNDSS. The majority of Misratah residents currently reside in areas along the city's coast due to destruction and insecurity elsewhere in the city. Details on casualties or injuries from the shelling are currently unavailable.
- UNDSS reported ongoing heavy fighting between pro-Qadhafi troops and opposition forces in Dafniyah and Naimah neighborhoods, located between Misratah and Zlitan, on June 20. On June 19 and 20, heavy fighting and shelling in the Dafniyah neighborhood resulted in at least 11 deaths and 52 injuries, according to an NGO on the ground.

### *Nafusah Mountains*

- Shelling in Nalut town continued on June 21 and 22, with renewed fighting in areas northeast of Nalut, according to UNDSS. UNDSS also reported heavy fighting between pro-Qadhafi troops and opposition forces in the vicinity of Kekla town, as opposition forces advance from Yefran town toward Gharyan town.
- On June 18 and 19, ongoing fighting in the area of Nalut town resulted in at least eight deaths and 15 serious injuries, according to NGOs on the ground.

### *Tunisia*

- According to WFP, approximately 50,000 to 60,000 Libyan refugees are residing with Tunisian host families in southern Tunisia. A WFP rapid assessment conducted during the week of June 13 confirmed food insecurity among some refugee populations due to inadequate resources, primarily resulting from the refugees' original expectations of short stays in Tunisia and a lack of economic opportunities.

## **Health**

- Since June 18, a USAID/OFDA-supported mobile field hospital in the Dafniyah neighborhood in western Misratah—staffed by medical teams that include emergency physicians, general and orthopedic surgeons, nurses, and paramedics—has provided 24-hour medical care to the wounded, despite ongoing fighting and shelling in the area.
- In response to identified needs for medical personnel in the Nafusah Mountains, USAID/OFDA funding has supported the deployment of eight additional medical staff to the area, including three surgeons, one anesthesiologist, one X-ray technician, and three nurses. USAID/OFDA also supported the delivery of additional medical supplies to Jadu and Yefran towns on June 19.
- During the week of June 13, an NGO conducted assessments of health facilities in Marj, located approximately 100 km east of Benghazi. The assessments found a 50 percent occupancy rate at the local hospital—only 75 out of 150 beds were occupied—indicating adequate capacity to receive acute care patients if Benghazi hospitals become overcrowded.

## **Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)**

- On June 21, Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that Qadhafi government forces had placed more than 150 antipersonnel landmines in an area approximately 16 km north of Zintan, confirming for the first time the use of landmines in the Nafusah Mountains. HRW also indicated that the type of landmine utilized by pro-Qadhafi forces is difficult to detect due to its low metal content.
- During the week of June 13, the Joint Mine Action Coordination Team (JMACT)—comprising the U.N. Mine Action Service, other U.N. agencies, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) focused on identification and removal of UXO and mines—received clearance from the Government of Malta and the U.N. Libya sanctions committee to deliver demining equipment from Malta to Benghazi.
- A State/PM/WRA partner located and removed 73 explosive remnants of war in the city of Tobruk in northeastern Libya during the week of June 13. The same partner is working to clear the area around an ammunition storage facility in Tobruk, which dispersed a variety of UXO when the facility was damaged by shelling.
- During the week of June 13, an NGO working with JMACT conducted an assessment of a heavily trafficked road in Misratah that was shelled in early April; the NGO marked suspected hazardous components for removal. In response to the threat of UXO in Misratah, a JMACT partner plans to erect a number of large mine risk education billboards around the city in the coming weeks.
- While areas north of Ajdabiya in eastern Libya are accessible to humanitarian agencies, access constraints—primarily mines and UXO—exist south and west of Ajdabiya, according to the U.N. Logistics Cluster.

## **Food Assistance**

- On June 22, a ship chartered by WFP carrying approximately 1,280 MT of wheat flour and 300 MT of pinto beans arrived in Misratah from Egypt, according to the U.N. Logistics Cluster and WFP.

- As of June 21, WFP had distributed 546 MT of food to approximately 106,000 beneficiaries in the Nafusah Mountains since April through a partnership with the Libyan Red Crescent. On June 22, WFP delivered 122 MT of food to Nalut and Jadu towns. WFP plans to send approximately 46 MT of food to Zintan in the coming week.
- From June 13 to 15, an NGO conducted food security assessments in Misratah, finding that approximately 1,500 MT of wheat flour remained in bakeries and public stockpiles, which is approximately half the amount necessary to meet the city's monthly consumption needs. On June 17 and 18, the NGO facilitated the distribution of 450 MT of WFP wheat flour to 33 bakeries in Misratah that had closed due to a lack of wheat flour. As a result of the distribution, the NGO expected all bakeries receiving flour to reopen by June 20.
- On June 23, WFP indicated plans to assume responsibility from the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for food distribution in Tunisia in the coming days. WFP plans to provide weekly rations of bread, wheat flour, pasta, oil, tomato paste, and pulses to approximately 60,000 Libyan refugees, including 10,000 people in Tataouine and 6,000 people in Remada. The distributions are expected to continue until the end of August, when WFP plans to evaluate the program.

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

- On June 18, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reported plans to provide bottled drinking water to residents of Shousha camp, located in Tunisia near the Ra's Ajdir border crossing, until potable water is available from the camp's ICRC-funded reverse osmosis treatment unit, which is currently not operational.
- As of June 18, an implementing partner of UNHCR and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) had assumed responsibility for the construction of WASH facilities in Shousha camp, including approximately 40 latrines, 6 showers, and 4 laundry areas in one sector of the camp.

### 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
Danish Refugee Council	Logistics and Relief Supplies. Protection	Libya	\$438,649
International Relief and Development	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
International Medical Corps (IMC)/Merlin	10 health kits and three trauma kits, plus transportation	Libya	\$357,905
IMC	Health, Logistics and Relief Supplies, WASH	Libya	\$2,500,000
Merlin	Health	Libya	\$483,854
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Supplies, WASH	Libya	\$550,000
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
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$10,000,000</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			

WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Libya	\$5,000,000
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Tunisia, Egypt	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$10,000,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
IOM	Evacuation and repatriation programs for third-country nationals	Libya, Tunisia, Egypt	\$27,500,000
UNHCR	Assistance and protection for Libyan internally displaced persons as well as refugees and migrants in Tunisia, Egypt, Italy, and Malta	Libya, Tunisia, Egypt	\$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, third-country nationals, and host communities in Tunisia	Tunisia	\$300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</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</b>			<b>\$957,607</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$80,957,607</b>

<sup>1</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. 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, 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](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)