

LIBYA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JUNE 9, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.4 million

Population of Libya
UN – December 2016

256,600

IDPs in Libya
IOM – March 2017

227,900

IDP Returns Registered in
2017 to Date
IOM – March 2017

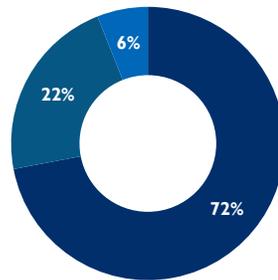
351,400

Migrants in Libya
IOM – March 2017

40,700

Registered Refugees and
Asylum-Seekers in Libya
since January
UNHCR – April 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016–2017



- Health (72%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (22%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity in southern and western Libya continues to generate displacement
- 2017 Libya HRP requests \$151 million to deliver emergency relief services for 940,000 beneficiaries countrywide. Health care, protection remain key needs among conflict-affected populations

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE LIBYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$4,625,311
State/PRM ²	\$13,100,000

\$17,725,311

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Escalating armed conflict, civil unrest, and political instability in Libya have adversely affected civilians and displaced populations since 2011. As of March 2017, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) had identified approximately 257,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs)—more than two-thirds of whom were displaced in 2015 or later—and 228,000 IDP returnees across 100 municipalities. IOM estimated 35,000 IDP returns to areas of origin in Sirte District since February despite tensions.
- The UN reports that persistent insecurity has weakened Libya’s health system since 2011, as a substantial number of health facilities are either partially operational or closed. In addition, health facilities face critical staffing shortages, particularly for specialized care.
- To date in FY 2017, the U.S. Government (USG) has committed nearly \$7.7 million, including nearly \$2.5 million from USAID/OFDA and \$5.2 million from State/PRM, to support humanitarian response activities in Libya. The USG contribution supports non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and UN agencies addressing the health, protection, shelter, and other emergency relief needs of conflict-affected people, in addition to supporting humanitarian coordination.

¹ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Conflict between armed groups, civil unrest, and political instability in Libya have adversely affected civilians and displaced populations since 2011, according to the UN. Fighting escalated in mid-2014, particularly in Benghazi and Tripoli districts, leading most international organizations and UN agencies to evacuate. Clashes continued through 2016 as military forces aligned with Libya's newly appointed Government of National Accord worked to retake areas under Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) control. In September 2016, the UN estimated that 79,400 people in Sirte required humanitarian assistance due to ongoing military operations; the population in need includes IDPs that fled their homes due to fears of airstrikes and fighting in civilian areas. Despite continued insecurity, local organizations reported that, by December 2016, IDPs had begun returning to accessible areas of Sirte, where electricity, water, and telecommunications networks were functional.
- International media reports indicate increased hostilities in western Libya in recent weeks, including conflict on May 18 near an airbase in Wadi ash Shati District, which resulted in civilian, as well as combatant, casualties. On June 2, UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) Maria Ribeiro called for increased protection and other humanitarian assistance for IDPs across Libya, citing recent tensions in Tripoli's Tawargha IDP camp and the potential return of IDPs from Al Jabal al Gharbi District to Tripoli. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has also called on all parties to exercise restraint, re-engage in political dialogue, and work towards a durable resolution of the conflict.
- The UN and other stakeholders launched the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Libya in December 2016, requesting \$151 million for relief interventions targeting 940,000 people requiring emergency relief assistance. UN estimates in late 2016 indicate that more than 1.3 million people were in need of humanitarian support, particularly health care and protection assistance. Additional identified needs included shelter, food, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support.
- As of March 2017, IOM had identified approximately 257,000 IDPs—more than two-thirds of whom were displaced in 2015 or later—and 228,000 IDP returnees across 100 Libyan municipalities. IOM estimated that more than 35,000 IDPs had returned to areas of origin in Sirte since February. Approximately 96 percent of surveyed IDPs cited the threat or fear of conflict and armed group presence as reasons for leaving areas of origin. Benghazi, Misrata, and Tripoli districts are hosting substantial numbers of IDPs, including individuals displaced from other areas within these districts. According to IOM, IDP returns are primarily occurring in Benghazi, with increasing returnee populations reported in Al Jabal al-Gharbi, Misrata, Sirte, and Wadi al-Hayat districts as of March.
- The international community's presence in Libya remains constrained and sustained access remains a challenge. In late May, HC Ribeiro warned that escalating violence in southern Libya is exacerbating humanitarian needs; reducing access to relief services, particularly health care; and hampering the delivery of emergency supplies.
- Libya is a primary transit area for refugees and migrants attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea and enter Europe, despite the risks, including reported protection and human rights concerns. As of April, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had registered nearly 41,000 refugees and asylum seekers. In response, UNHCR provided nearly 11,600 medical consultations, distributed basic relief items or cash assistance to 7,600 displaced households, and conducted 380 monitoring visits to detention centers. In late May, IOM and UNHCR vowed to increase their operational presence in Libya in response to the deteriorating humanitarian situation.
- In FY 2017, State/PRM has provided \$2.7 million to UNHCR, which delivers cash assistance, health services, basic relief items, and protection services for IDPs and refugees countrywide, as well as support for capacity-building efforts for humanitarian actors.

HEALTH

- According to an early May statement by HC Ribeiro and the UN World Health Organization (WHO), a substantial number of health facilities are either partially operational or closed and are facing critical staffing shortages, particularly for specialized care. Existing resources, including staff and medical supplies, are available unevenly across Libya, and WHO underscored that functional facilities need to improve operational readiness, standardize guidelines, and bolster

overall staff and institutional capacities. Health agencies also cite transportation delays of nearly two months for the delivery of medications, which have affected health services in Benghazi, Sabha, Sirte, and other insecure areas.

- On April 30, armed actors attacked Sabha Medical Center in Sabha District, where insecurity has intensified in recent months. Although patients and hospital staff escaped injury, the UN reports that the attack—which occurred in an area hosting primarily women and children—resulted in fear and trauma among local populations seeking medical care. HC Ribeiro and WHO leadership subsequently condemned the incident, underscoring that repeated attacks on health facilities affect service delivery and hamper communities’ already limited access to primary health care.
- In support of national health authorities, WHO and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) facilitated polio vaccination efforts in eight districts of southern Libya from April 29 to May 4. The campaign reached more than 86,000 children, including IDPs and migrants, younger than the age of six, despite active conflict in the areas of operation.
- To date in FY 2017, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$1.2 million to an NGO to deliver primary and secondary health care services; procure and distribute essential medicines, medical supplies, and emergency health kits to health facilities; and train health care professionals and community health workers in Benghazi, Misrata, Sabha, and Tripoli districts. The partner provides training and essential commodities to 16 health facilities, has established four mobile medical units to increase access to health care services, and carries out health-related community education and sensitization activities. The NGO aims to reach approximately 40,000 beneficiaries across the four districts. In addition, USAID/OFDA has committed \$1 million to WHO to address the emergency health care needs of an estimated 79,000 conflict-affected people in Sirte.

FOOD SECURITY, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- The UN World Food Program (WFP) reports that food security is deteriorating among some populations due to the protracted conflict, which has disrupted markets, food production, livelihoods, and access to basic social services. While WFP has a monthly beneficiary target of 90,000 people, the UN agency reports that it and its three implementing partners only reached a total of 40,000 people with food assistance in April due to a shortage of funding. With an additional \$743,000 from the Government of Canada, WFP and its implementing partners aimed to reach all targeted beneficiaries in May.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 in FY 2017 for a relief organization to conduct a multi-sector needs assessment in Libya. With previous fiscal year funding, USAID/OFDA is also supporting IOM to distribute emergency relief items to displaced populations across five districts in northern Libya. IOM is providing a variety of kits to meet specific needs, including hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and winter-specific kits. Through USAID/OFDA support, IOM is reaching an estimated 6,200 IDPs with life-saving assistance.
- With \$2.5 million in FY 2017 funding, State/PRM is supporting the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to provide food, health, protection, shelter, WASH, and other relief assistance to conflict-affected people across Libya.

PROTECTION

- Targeted attacks on civilians, restricted movement, and the presence of unexploded ordnance in areas of return are resulting in protection concerns, according to response actors. The UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) recorded approximately 18 civilian deaths and 50 injuries countrywide during May, representing the highest monthly total to date in 2017. UNSMIL notes that casualty figures are likely higher, as lack of access and intimidation inhibit comprehensive security assessments. The UN and other humanitarian stakeholders have urged parties to the conflict in Libya to avoid indiscriminate attacks and ensure the protection of civilians and key infrastructure, including hospitals.
- During April, IOM psychosocial support teams conducted recreational activities, focus group discussions, awareness sessions, and consultations for vulnerable IDPs and host community members in Murzuq, Sabha, and Tripoli districts. Relief organizations also provided mine-action education, legal assistance, protection monitoring, psychosocial support, and other protection assistance.

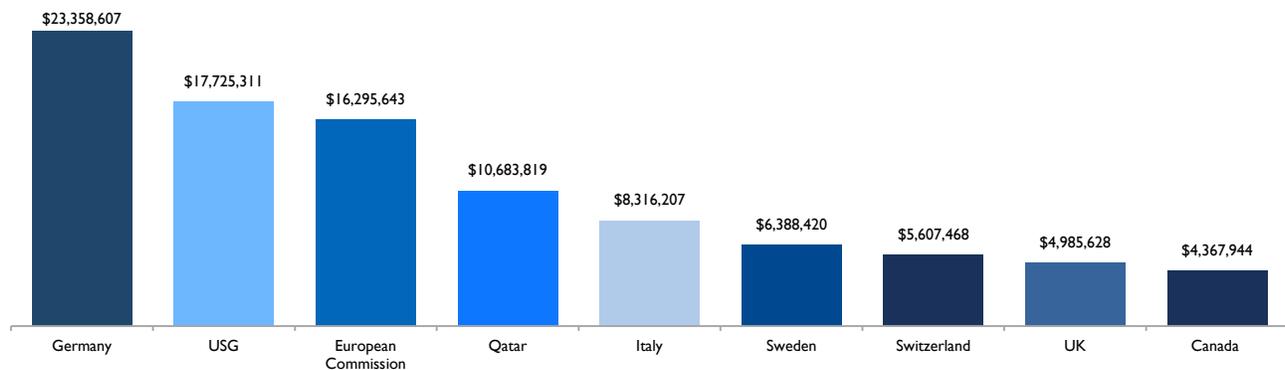
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Donors have contributed approximately \$40.5 million to support the Libya response to date in 2017, according to UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Of the total, donors have provided \$25.5 million, or nearly 17 percent of the \$151 million requested for the 2017 Libya HRP. Approximately 22 NGOs and UN agencies are providing assistance to displaced and host community populations throughout the country. In addition, stakeholders such as USAID, the European Commission, and the UN are supporting the government-led Stabilization Facility for Libya, which launched in 2016 and aims to repair critical civilian infrastructure and improve service delivery.
- The Government of Germany recently announced an additional \$7.3 million for UNICEF to address the humanitarian needs of an estimated 30,000 conflict-affected children and their families. The funding will bolster child protection, education, and WASH interventions, including psychosocial support services for populations in hard-to-reach areas of Libya, UNICEF reports.
- In late March, the Government of Japan committed nearly \$680,000 to IOM to deliver critical assistance to conflict-affected individuals in the country. The contribution will provide at least 5,000 IDPs with emergency relief items, such as blankets, clothes, hygiene kits, and shelter supplies, to meet basic needs, IOM reports.

CONTEXT

- Since 2011, escalating armed conflict, civil unrest, and political instability in Libya have adversely affected an estimated 2.4 million people—approximately 40 percent of the civilian population—and internally displaced more than 484,000 people, of whom an estimated 47 percent have since returned to areas of origin, according to the UN. Libyan Government of National Accord military operations against ISIS in Sirte District between May and December 2016 resulted in new population displacements and increased humanitarian needs; as of December 2016, Libyan forces had assumed control of Sirte.
- On November 16, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Peter W. Bodde issued a disaster declaration for Libya due to the effects of the ongoing complex emergency and lack of local capacity to effectively address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations affected by conflict.

2016–2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 9, 2017. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2016 and 2017 calendar years. However, USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on fiscal years 2016 and FY 2017, which began on October 1, 2015, and October 1, 2016, respectively.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LIBYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide; Benghazi, Misrata, Sabha, Tripoli	\$1,475,000
WHO	Health	Sirte	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$2,475,000
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNHCR	Capacity-Building, Cash Assistance, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$5,200,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LIBYA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$7,675,000

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LIBYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
IP	Health	Benghazi, Misrata, Sabha, Tripoli	\$1,150,311
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jabal al-Gharbi, Al Wahat, Az Zawiyah, Benghazi	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$2,150,311
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,900,000
UNHCR	Capacity-Building, Cash Assistance, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$7,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LIBYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$10,050,311
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LIBYA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$17,725,311

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USG funding totals represent actual committed amounts as of June 9, 2017.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

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 disaster responses around the world can be found at 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:
 - USAID 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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>