

# LIBYA

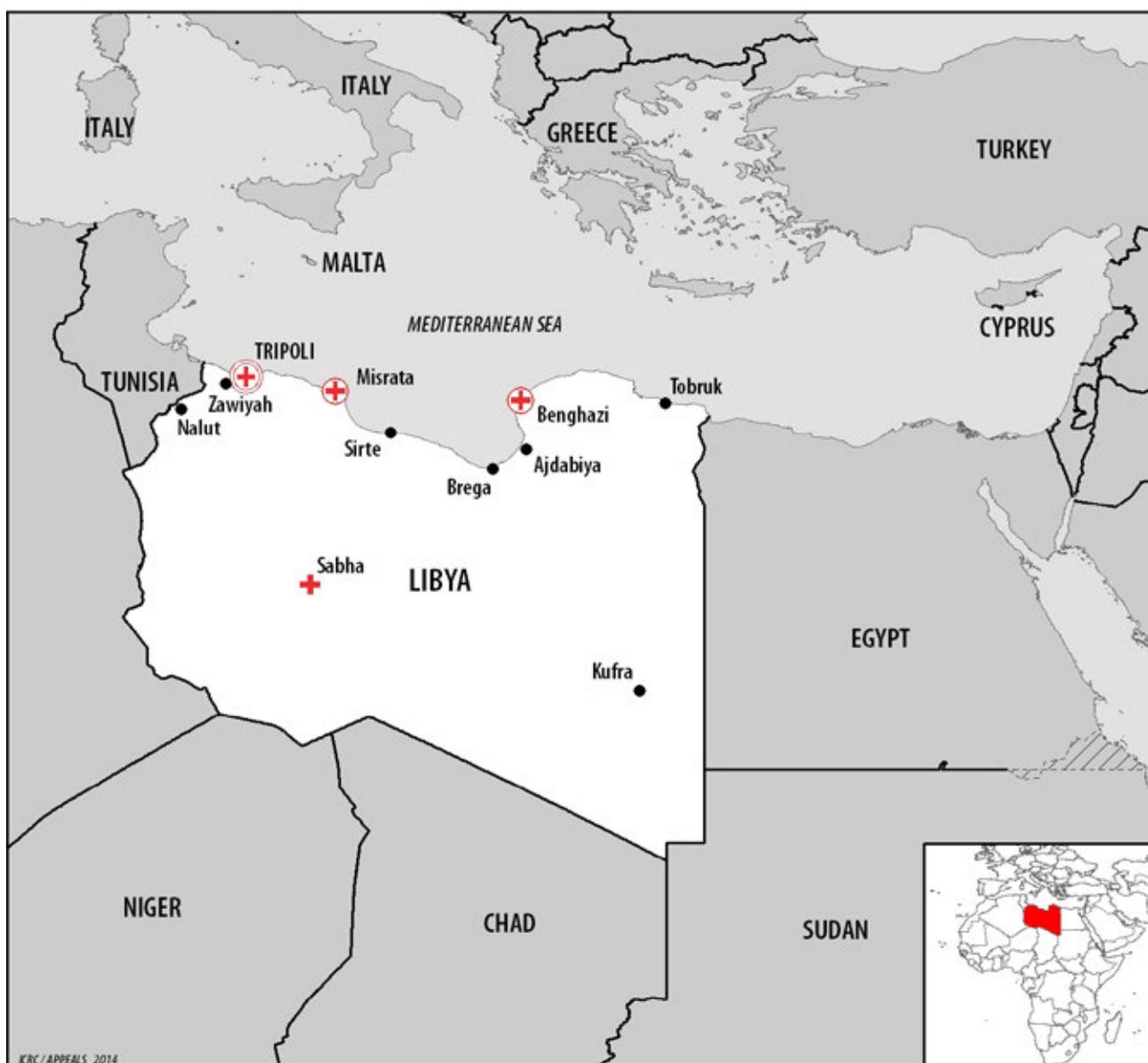
The ICRC opened a delegation in Libya in 2011 after social unrest escalated into armed conflict. It visits people deprived of their freedom and seeks to clarify the fate of missing persons and to address their families' needs. While supporting the Libyan Red Crescent in developing its capacities, the ICRC works alongside it to respond to the emergency needs of violence-affected people in terms of medical care, emergency relief, essential services and family contact. It also promotes IHL and humanitarian principles, by raising these rules with the authorities and providing expertise on their integration into the army/security forces' curricula.

## BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	5,058
Assistance	6,798
Prevention	3,937
Cooperation with National Societies	1,169
General	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,962</b>
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,035</i>

## PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	38
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	144



ICRC/APPEALS\_2014

⊕ ICRC delegation   ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation   ⊕ ICRC office

## MAIN TARGETS FOR 2014

- ▶ the authorities at all levels, weapon bearers and tribal/religious leaders support the ICRC's humanitarian activities, facilitating its safe access to vulnerable populations in need
- ▶ detainees, including in facilities run by brigades, benefit from visits from the ICRC and improvements to their treatment and living conditions as a result of its regular contacts with and recommendations to the detaining authorities
- ▶ emergency/surgical services have strengthened capacities to treat weapon-wounded people and teach war surgery after some 180 doctors/surgeons and instructors undergo specialist training
- ▶ particularly vulnerable groups, such as families of missing persons or households headed by women, benefit from steps taken by the Social Affairs Ministry to include them in national social welfare mechanisms
- ▶ the National Society sustains/expands its emergency response capacities in violence-prone areas, notably by training 50 volunteers in first aid, upgrading the skills of some 100 instructors and producing reference materials

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
<b>CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)</b>		
<b>Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)</b>		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	54,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	48,000
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	150,000
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>		
Centres supported	Structures	1
Patients receiving services	Patients	100



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## CONTEXT

Libya continues to suffer the effects of a highly fragmented political and security landscape as military, religious and traditional leaders jockey for influence in national decision-making processes. Progress on reform of the justice and security sectors is consequently slow. For example, a number of brigades formed during the 2011 conflict continue to operate in parallel to the armed/security forces, and the transfer of detainees from their hands to State custody has yet to be fully implemented.

Overall, the country's security environment remains volatile. Officials from both the pre- and post-2011 periods are subject to threats and targeted killings. Tensions and

sporadic clashes between opposing armed elements, along with intertribal feuds, affect thousands of people in the country's east and south, as well as in Misrata and in the Nafusa Mountains. Weapons are easily available and mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) still litter many populated areas. Thousands of families are awaiting information on relatives unaccounted for between 1969 and 2011 and after, while a comprehensive framework to address this issue is not yet in place.

Traffickers profit from transporting migrants into Libya and through the country towards Europe. After being arrested, migrants are often held in worrying conditions prior to their deportation.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In 2014, the ICRC delegation in Libya will focus on the situation of people deprived of their freedom, including migrants, and will seek to help particularly vulnerable people overcome the consequences of past conflict. Meanwhile, it will stand ready to meet emergency needs arising from the current instability. The ICRC will help the Libyan Red Crescent strengthen its emergency response capacities and enhance its acceptance across the country, while continuing to work in partnership with it, notably in providing family-links services and emergency relief to violence-affected people.

Sustained/intensified dialogue with the authorities, all weapon bearers, prison directors and key civil society members such as tribal/religious leaders, will highlight the need to respect civilians, detainees and patients/medical personnel. To enhance its acceptance and safe access to people in need, the ICRC will endeavour to improve the authorities' and weapon bearers' understanding of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the organization's mandate. Relevant publications and events for journalists and other civil society actors, including academic circles, will help promote humanitarian concerns more widely.

Delegates will carry out visits according to standard ICRC procedures to people deprived of their freedom, including migrants in retention centres, to monitor their treatment and living conditions and respect for their judicial guarantees. They will seek access to detainees held by brigades. They will follow up on allegations of arrest and work with the security forces, notably the police, to raise awareness of internationally recognized standards relating to law enforcement, including arrest and detention. The penitentiary authorities will receive some structural support in adopting and implementing measures to bring detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards, particularly with respect to health services. Direct support will include the rehabilitation of infrastructure and the distribution of hygiene items to inmates.

Detainees, migrants, and separated family members will have use of Movement family-links services to restore/maintain contact with relatives. To help address the needs of families of persons missing prior to/during/after the 2011 conflict, the ICRC will provide the Ministry for the Affairs of Families of Martyrs and Missing Persons (MAFMM) with the outcome of an assessment of the needs of such families. It will also facilitate proper forensic processes for the identification of human remains so that families may be informed of their relatives' fate.

To enhance emergency preparedness, staff of emergency services, medical/surgical personnel and instructors will benefit from specialist training or a train-the-trainer course, boosting national capacities to treat weapon-wounded and other trauma patients. In view of the chronic shortage of qualified prosthetic/orthotic technicians, the ICRC will work with the University of Tripoli to finalize an undergraduate course in physical rehabilitation and support the University of Misrata in setting up a prosthetic/orthotic workshop to increase the availability of such services. To minimize mine/ERW injuries, the ICRC will support the National Society in carrying out mine-risk education among affected communities.

While continuing to encourage the authorities to integrate vulnerable groups into national social welfare mechanisms, the ICRC will stand ready to support essential services in the event of an emergency, such as by delivering water, food rations and essential household items to the most vulnerable among those affected. It will help local water authorities improve their capacities to repair/maintain infrastructure, to ensure communities' continued access to clean water.

The ICRC will support national IHL implementation and, more particularly, the creation of a national IHL committee. Expertise provided to the Defence Ministry, notably to previously trained instructors, will aim to advance the integration of IHL into military training.