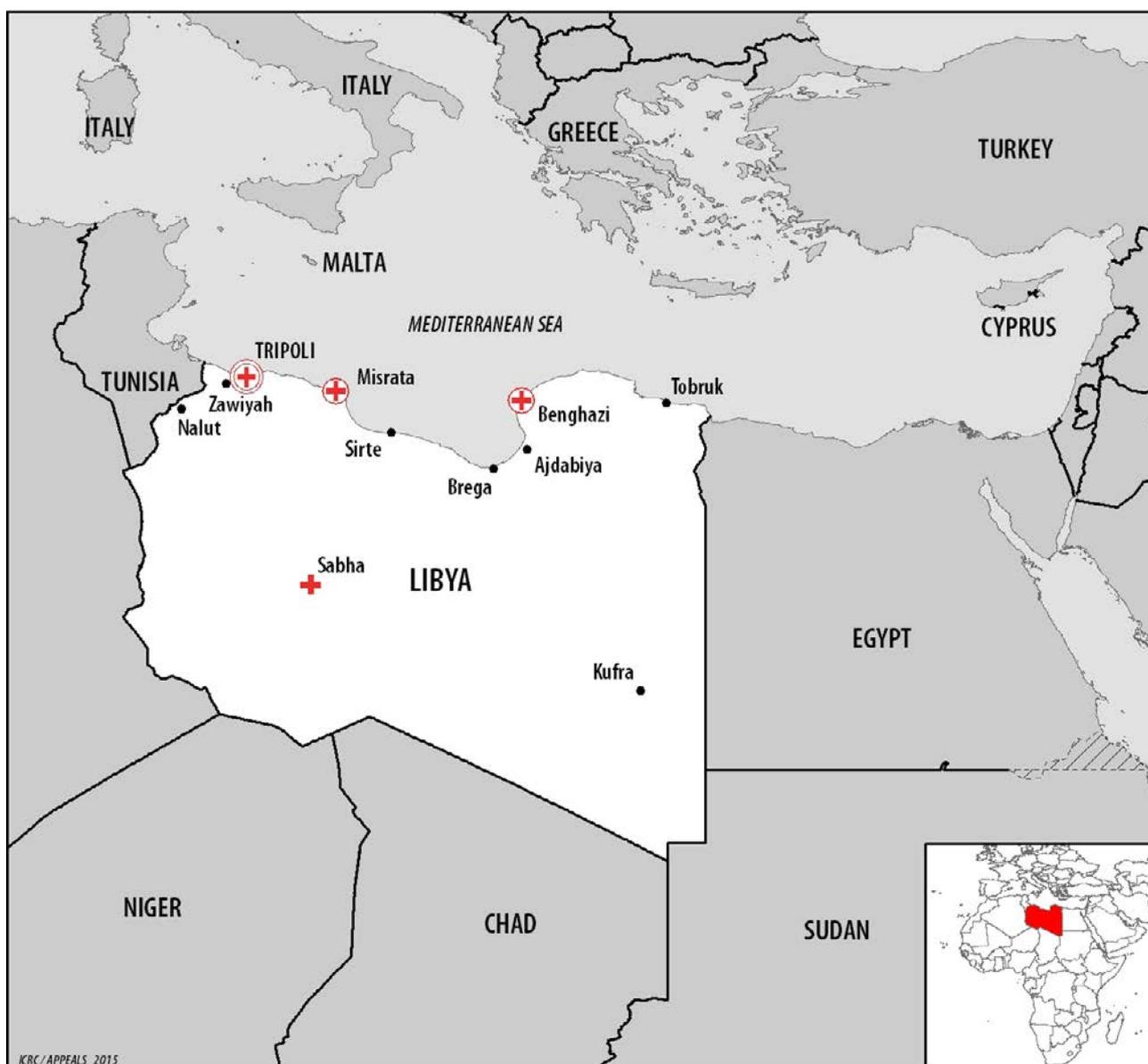


# LIBYA

The ICRC opened a delegation in Libya in 2011 after social unrest escalated into armed conflict. It seeks to clarify the fate of missing persons and to address their families' needs. It also works to regain access to detainees. It supports the Libyan Red Crescent in developing its capacities and 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	1,698
Assistance	4,366
Prevention	1,549
Cooperation with National Societies	1,625
General	122
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,360</b>
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>571</i>

PERSONNEL	
Mobile staff	10
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	90



ICRC / APPEALS 2015

ICRC delegation  
 ICRC sub-delegation  
 ICRC office

## MAIN TARGETS FOR 2015

- ▶ IDPs and other violence-affected people cover their basic needs with the help of food/household essentials distributed by the Libyan Red Crescent/ICRC and of essential services supported by the ICRC on an ad hoc basis
- ▶ National Society staff and some 140 doctors/surgeons add to their expertise in first aid, emergency-room trauma care or war surgery, helping ensure the availability of emergency/surgical services to weapon-wounded patients
- ▶ the Libyan Red Crescent strengthens its capacity to respond to ongoing/future emergencies after staff/volunteers jointly implement activities with the ICRC and undergo training, in human remains management, for instance
- ▶ authorities at all levels, weapon bearers and tribal/religious leaders demonstrate awareness of the ICRC's mandate and acceptance of the Movement's humanitarian action, including by facilitating access to vulnerable people

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	12,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	24,000
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	150,000

## CONTEXT

Insecurity prevails in many regions of Libya, mainly because of the activities of armed brigades formed during the 2011 conflict, and which continue to operate in parallel to the armed/security forces. Opposing brigades have been involved in clashes in Benghazi since May 2014, and in Tripoli since July 2014. Attacks on State structures/officials and on civilians and civilian infrastructure persist, as do interethnic feuds and tensions/sporadic clashes between armed elements in other parts of Libya. The escalation in violence has resulted in displacements, injuries and deaths; international organizations have moved their international staff out of Libya, as foreigners are increasingly coming under threat.

The legislative body elected in June 2014 has started the process of forming a government, but the deteriorating security situation and the power struggle leaves the country with two *de facto* governments.

Thousands of families are awaiting information on relatives unaccounted for between 1969 and 2011 and after; a comprehensive framework to address this issue is not yet in place. Irregular migrants arrested in Libya are often held in worrying conditions before deportation.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ICRC, while remaining fully committed to helping people affected by violence, will scale down its operations in Libya in 2015. This decision was taken following the suspension, and subsequent review, in mid-2014 of ICRC activities in the country – actions that were necessitated by the murder of an ICRC delegate in Sirte in June 2014 and the deteriorating security situation (see *Context*). As the violence shows no signs of abating, the set-up adopted in mid-2014 – with some staff temporarily based in Tunisia – will be maintained.

In 2015, the ICRC will focus on addressing emergency needs, helping strengthen local emergency response and preparedness, and promoting respect for civilians and acceptance for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

Given its revised set-up and reduced activities, the ICRC will reinforce its partnership with the Libyan Red Crescent, especially in providing emergency relief to violence-affected people and restoring family links, including between

migrants and their families. It will help the National Society strengthen its operational and institutional capacity through technical, material and financial support for improving its legal base, family-links services and emergency preparedness and response capacities, including in administering first aid and managing human remains.

To enhance local emergency preparedness more broadly, medical/surgical personnel and instructors will receive training to help them hone their capacities to treat weapon-wounded and other trauma patients. Emergency-service providers and organizations involved in forensic work will receive technical and material assistance for managing human remains in accordance with internationally recognized standards. In the event of an emergency, the ICRC will be ready to provide essential services with ad hoc technical and material assistance.

The ICRC will persist in its efforts to monitor the situation of civilians in violence-affected/prone areas, within the limits of its current set-up. It will seize opportunities to engage authorities, all weapon bearers and community members in dialogue on the need to protect and respect civilians, the injured and medical workers. Discussions with the detaining authorities will be re-initiated, with a view to resuming visits to detainees according to standard ICRC procedures. Contact with the parties mentioned above and with media outlets, tribal/religious leaders and other influential members of civil society will also seek to raise awareness of the ICRC's mandate and of the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

Migrants, including those in retention centres, and other separated family members will have use of Movement family-links services to restore/maintain contact with relatives. To help address the needs of the families of persons missing before/during/after the 2011 conflict, the ICRC will provide the Ministry for the Affairs of Families of Martyrs and Missing Persons (MAFMM) with the findings/recommendations of an assessment of the needs of such families. It will also lend technical expertise to and facilitate coordination among organizations involved in the identification of human remains.

The ICRC will raise awareness of humanitarian principles, IHL and other international norms among members of the armed/police forces and among academics. It will be ready to provide support for incorporating IHL into domestic legislation and the armed forces' training.

## HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

### CIVILIANS

Civilians – particularly communities marginalized along tribal lines, members of minority groups, migrants and health personnel – face threats to their safety and welfare as a result of violence. Especially in Benghazi and Tripoli, these dangers include indiscriminate attacks and the exchange of fire in urban settings. IDPs at camps in the two cities have been forced to move, even as more people are being displaced. Residents of violence-affected areas also contend with irregular supply of water, energy and basic goods.

Migrants and vulnerable residents sometimes need help to restore/maintain contact with relatives. The MAFMM lacks the resources and expertise to address the needs of the families of people who went missing between 1969 and 2011 and afterwards; parties/organizations working on the issue of missing persons are poorly coordinated.

#### Objective

Civilians are respected and protected in accordance with applicable law; those affected by violence can cover their basic needs. Dispersed family members, including migrants, restore/maintain contact; families are informed of the fate of missing relatives.

#### Plan of action and indicators

##### Protection

- ▶ continue to monitor the situation in violence-affected/prone areas; take advantage of opportunities to pursue dialogue with the authorities, all weapon bearers and community leaders, to draw their attention to humanitarian issues affecting civilians, the injured and medical workers and to improve their understanding of the ICRC's mandate and activities (see *Actors of influence*)

##### Restoring family links

- ▶ help the National Society expand its capacity to restore family links, including for migrants, by providing it with funds, expertise, materials and training/refresher courses, including in human remains management

With the National Society:

- ▶ through the Movement's family-links network, enable family members separated by armed clashes, detention, internment or migration to restore/maintain contact
- ▶ to help address the needs of the families of persons missing since 1969:
  - share the findings/recommendations of a 2014 needs assessment study with the authorities and other parties concerned, to further their awareness of these needs and encourage them to respond
  - provide the MAFMM and/or other parties concerned with forensic expertise, training and/or material support for handling missing-persons cases in accordance with internationally recognized standards, and facilitate coordination among them, with a view to promoting the establishment of a mechanism for clarifying the fate of missing persons
  - support emergency-service providers with technical/material assistance for managing human remains

#### Assistance

##### Economic security

- ▶ to enable the National Society to sustain its emergency-response capacities: train up to 20 relief coordinators at 10 branches in planning/implementing needs assessments and relief distributions; assist previously trained coordinators in organizing workshops for volunteers; help the National Society pre-position household items
- ▶ with the National Society, supply one-month food rations to up to 12,000 IDPs (2,000 households) and essential household items – good for two months – to up to 24,000 IDPs (4,000 households), helping cover their basic needs; whenever possible, shift such in-kind assistance to cash or vouchers

##### Water and habitat

- ▶ in the event of emergency, ensure that up to 150,000 people – residents and IDPs – have an adequate water/energy supply and sanitation facilities, through ad hoc support for the authorities

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

According to State authorities, most of the people arrested in relation to the past conflict and the current situation have been handed over by brigades to the military or judicial police; the process of transferring all detainees to State authority continues. However, brigades still run some detention facilities, particularly in connection with the armed clashes since mid-2014; treatment and living conditions of detainees in these facilities are known to be poor.

Most detention facilities, including retention centres for migrants, are overcrowded and dilapidated; health care is poor. The authorities have yet to adopt regulations enabling family contact/visits.

#### Objective

Detainees are afforded treatment and living conditions, including respect for their judicial guarantees, that meet internationally recognized standards.

#### Plan of action and indicators

##### Protection

- ▶ with a view to regaining access to places of detention and resuming visits to monitor detainees' treatment and living conditions, re-establish dialogue with the authorities, including by organizing dissemination sessions on the ICRC's mandate and activities, attending events hosted by others working in the penitentiary sector and inviting senior officials to courses abroad; pursue efforts to initiate contact with brigades
- ▶ enable migrants at retention centres to re-establish/maintain contact with their families by providing the National Society with technical/material/financial support for sustaining its family-links services for them; where possible, accompany Libyan Red Crescent personnel during visits to some retention centres
- ▶ in case of emergency, be ready to distribute ad hoc assistance to help cover basic needs

### WOUNDED AND SICK

Armed clashes and sporadic incidents of violence cause injuries and death. Emergency services and surgical capacities in hospitals are scarce or undeveloped, particularly in areas where armed clashes are taking place (see *Context*).

This is mainly owing to rampant disregard for patients/medical personnel, the collapse of emergency-care systems following the clashes in mid-2014, and a lack of qualified staff to treat weapon-wounded people.

### Objective

Weapon-wounded and other trauma patients have access to adequate medical/surgical care and appropriate physical rehabilitation services.

### Plan of action and indicators

#### Assistance

##### Medical care

- ▶ to help ensure that weapon-wounded and other trauma patients receive timely, appropriate treatment, support the authorities and medical services in responding to emergencies, in particular:
  - provide financial/material/technical support and training for the National Society to sustain/bolster its emergency-response activities in violence-prone areas; notably, upgrade the skills of up to 16 first-aid instructors and help them and previously trained instructors organize first-aid courses – that also cover the Safer Access Framework and human remains management – for up to 120 staff/volunteers
  - share expertise with and organize seminars/courses in emergency-room trauma care and war surgery for up to 140 doctors/surgeons
  - in an emergency, donate medical supplies/equipment and body bags to hospitals, emergency-service providers and the National Society
  - promote respect for medical services in line with the goals of the Health Care in Danger project

## ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Given the prevailing insecurity and the uncertain political situation (see *Context*), humanitarian action relies on the acceptance of parties to the ongoing violence and of others who can influence their actions.

A multitude of armed groups are involved in armed clashes along religious/ideological fronts in Benghazi, Tripoli and other areas. State authorities are confronted with various challenges – unresolved political issues, for instance – in addition to the effects of the past conflict and the current situation.

Tribal/religious leaders and media outlets have some influence among the authorities and all weapon bearers, including with regard to promoting humanitarian principles and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

The Defence Ministry has taken steps to incorporate IHL into its military manual and training, but requires support for doing so. The Interior Ministry has yet to incorporate international human rights law into the training of the security forces.

### Objective

National/local authorities and weapon bearers know and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate these in their decision-making processes. Tribal/religious leaders, local organizations and the media help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL among these parties and the wider public, thus achieving greater respect for human dignity. All parties concerned

understand the ICRC's mandate and support the work of the Movement.

### Plan of action and indicators

#### Prevention

- ▶ with a view to facilitating safe access for the organization's staff and the delivery of assistance to vulnerable people, build understanding of and acceptance for the ICRC's mandate and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian work, by:
  - maintaining contact with national/local authorities and all weapon bearers through networking, bilateral meetings with high-level and influential officials, and information/dissemination sessions, particularly for those involved in detention and for law-makers; and keeping all of them abreast of ICRC activities in Libya
  - pursuing dialogue on humanitarian issues with key civil society members – particularly tribal leaders, members of Islamic circles and religious scholars – including by organizing specific events for them
  - promoting regular and accurate reporting on humanitarian issues and the Movement's work in Libya and the region by sustaining contact with the media, including on online/social platforms, through meetings and other events, reference materials and the sponsored participation of up to 4 journalists in ICRC seminars abroad
  - helping the National Society strengthen its communication capacity through technical support and training for its communication officers/staff
- ▶ to raise awareness of humanitarian principles, IHL and other international norms and, whenever the security/political situation allows, to support domestic implementation of IHL:
  - pursue efforts to establish dialogue with policy/decision-makers, including by enabling parliamentarians, members of the judiciary, government representatives, religious scholars and law professors to participate in IHL training/courses abroad
  - organize train-the-trainer workshops in Tunisia for 30 instructors from the Libyan armed forces and the Defence Ministry; support senior officers' participation in advanced courses abroad
- ▶ during dialogue with all authorities and weapon bearers, draw attention to the issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project, to help ensure unimpeded access for wounded and sick people to medical services/facilities

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Libyan Red Crescent has volunteers throughout the country. Some branch members in violence-prone areas are trained in first aid, and in relief and family-links activities, but need to further develop their crisis-response capacities.

The National Society is pursuing efforts to revise its statutes.

### Objective

The National Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. The activities of all Movement components are coordinated.

### Plan of action and indicators

#### Cooperation

- ▶ reinforce the partnership with the National Society and, in coordination with the International Federation, pro-

vide supplies/equipment, funds, expertise and training to help it:

- improve its operational capacities (see *Civilians, Wounded and sick* and *Actors of influence*), including by: developing a contingency plan and security guidelines; training some 80 members in applying the Safer

Access Framework; drawing up a policy for responding to humanitarian needs arising from migration

- strengthen its legal base and national recognition by revising its statutes
- participate in regional/international Movement meetings